# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,563 – VOL. LXXI. THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875. PRICE TWOPENCE.

## MARRIAGES.

## DEATHS.

## SHIPPING.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

## MEETINGS.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## PUBLICATIONS.

## LECTURES.

## CALLS ON SHARES.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4092091

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ACCOUNTS, with plans of distribution, in the undermentioned estates, showing dividends as specified, are now filed in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and NOTICE is hereby given that such accounts and plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, if not previously objected to. Dated Sydney, 7th June, A.D. 1875.
LACHLAN MACALISTER, late of Clifton, deceased (No. 3074), a second dividend, 14s 9 5-6d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
PETER LOGAN, of West Maitland, Merchant (No. 11,314), a third dividend, 6d per £, on proved concurrent debts.
WILLIAM M'COOK, of Gundagai, Saddler (No. 12,035), an amended plan of distribution, showing a dividend of 3s 5d per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent claims.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN EQUITY.
In the matter of THE LORD AND LADY BELMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), and in the matter of "The Companies Act."
By an order made by his Honor the Primary Judge in Equity, in the above matter, dated the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, on the petition of JOSEPH M'CONNELL, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, a contributory of the above named Company, it was ordered that the said Company should be wound up by the this honorable Court under the provisions of the Act 37 Victoria, No. 19, cited as "the Companies Act," and that all subsequent proceedings for winding up the said Company should be had and taken before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and that ALFRED SANDKMAN, one of the official assignees of this honorable Court in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, be appointed the official liquidator of the said Company, and that all such property, real and personal, including all interests, claims, and rights in, to, and out of property, real and personal, including choses in action as might belong to or be vested in the said Company, or to or in any person or persons in trust for or on behalf of the said Company, or any part of such property, was to vest in the official liquidator by his official name.
Dated this 9th day of June, A.D. 1875.
CAPE and WESTGARTH, Solicitors for the Petitioner, 135, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
IN the Goods of BENJAMIN BARNETT, late of Liverpool-street East, Sydney, Jeweller, deceased
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act 26 Victoria, No. 12, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having any debts or claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to send in the same to ALEX. ANDER MYERS, of No. 114, Pitt-street, Sydney, Merchant, the Administrator of all and singular the goods chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, on or before the thirtieth day of June next; at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and claims of which he shall then have had notice. And the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this twelfth day of May, A.D. 1875.
DAVID L. LEVY, Proctor for the said Administrator, 173, Pitt street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the 3rd day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, made between SAMUEL SALT, of Welcome Lead, near Parkes, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, of the first part; WALTER MARSHALL CHURCH, of King-street, Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, one of the firm of Church and Hills, Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers; and WILLIAM JOHN WATSON, of Grenfell, in the colony aforesaid, one of the firm of Watson, Brothers, General Storekeepers, Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said Samuel Salt who, so far as he could set forth, are named in the schedule to the said Indenture, of the third part: All the real and personal property, of every description, of which the said Samuel Salt was seised, possessed, or entitled to, was released and assigned unto and to the use of the said Trustees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samuel Salt. And notice is hereby further given, that the said Indenture was duly executed by the said Samuel Salt and the said Trustees, and duly attested as by law is required, and the said Indenture is now lying in the offices of GEORGE EVANS, Solicitor, No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, for inspection and execution.
Dated the third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
SAMUEL SALT.
WALTER CHURCH.
W. J. WATSON.
Signed by the said Samuel Salt, in the presence of—H. H. COOKE, J.P.
Signed by the said Walter Marshall Church, in the presence of—R. P. RICHARDSON, J.P.
Signed by the said W. J. Watson, in the presence of—J. BROUGHTON, J.P.

NORTH WILLIAMS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, preparatory to payment of dividend.
By order of the Board.
J. H. MULHOLLAND, Manager.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON
PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

DR. GEORGE ON LEE begs to give notice that he has returned to Sydney, and may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., at the Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square.
Sydney, June 7, 1875.

THOMAS J. LABY and CO., CRESWICK, VICTORIA,
are buyers on commission of Potatoes which are grown in that district, and are so much liked. Present prices about £3 12s 6d to £3 15s per ton, free on board at Geelong.
Orders must be accompanied with "bank credit."

BOWDEN, MILLS, AND GORDON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUATORS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, 164, PITT-STREET, Outdoor Sales Conducted.
☞ Cash advanced on properties or goods for sale.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—Office removed to Ramsay's Chambers, No. 95, Pitt-street, first floor. J. WILLIAMS, U. S. Commission Agent.

THE LAND SALE, LEWISHAM ESTATE, PETERSHAM.
The undersigned, having orders to purchase some allotments at the above Sale, will be happy to undertake further commissions.
C. M. DEANE, 63, Elizabeth-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN BARLOW, of 758, George-street, Grocer.
All CREDITORS in this Estate are requested to render to the undersigned, without delay, a statement of their respective claims preparatory to the declaration by the Trustees of a first and final dividend.
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.
64, Margaret-street, Sydney, June 9, 1875.

W. HOWES begs to inform his Customers that he has removed to temporary premises, 665, George-street, where all orders will be completed with the utmost care and attention, until a more central position can be obtained.

HILES AND JACKSON, Land, Financial, and General Commission Agents,
267, George-street, Sydney.
Landed and House Property sold privately. Loans negotiated, and all usual commission business undertaken.

## DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.
DRESS MATERIALS, considerably reduced.
New Jackets, in beaver, cloth, seal, from 9s. 11d.
Winceys, in all shades, 4½d., usual price 9½d.
Arctic down skirts, only 12s. 11d, usual price 21s.
Silk Velvets, cheapest in the city, from 4s. 11d.
Black Silks, durable make, from 2s. 6½d. to 6s. 11d.
Every requisite for family use in household drapery.
BLANKETS.
All sizes, Witney, bath, and merino from 5s. 11d. to 37s. 6d.
Our blankets are unusually good value.
FLANNELS.
Our 1s. 6½d flannel is remarkably cheap.
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTH.
"A" 4½d., all others numbers equally cheap
Damask cloths, all sizes, damask napkins
Towels, sheetings, counterpanes, and quilts
Every article for family use, at moderate prices.

1000 PAIRS real Witney BLANKETS, 6s 11d pair. Downey, Brothers, 290, George-st.

HAVING received an extra quantity of first choice JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, plain back, we have reduced the price to 3s 6d per pair (size 6 to 8). WITHERS, 482, George-street.

JUST OPENED, the newest things in COLLARS, Cuffs, Silk Ties, &c. WITHERS, 482, George-st.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, a good quality, and all colours, 2s 6d per pair. WITHERS, 482, George-st.

GOLDSTEIN'S Oilskin Factory, 217, Lower George-street. Wholesale and retail. Best make, low prices.

SALE OF DRAPERY AND LACE GOODS.
KELK and ALFORD
having purchased the DRAPERY STOCK of Mr. J. Q. Carter, 411, George-street, at a LARGE DISCOUNT, The stock will be offered for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SALE TO COMMENCE MONDAY, June 7th, at 10 a.m.
The stock is WELL ASSORTED in new SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which must be sold.
We call special attention to the following lines:—
REAL LACES, in MALTESE, HONITON, PILLOW
THREAD, YAK, BRUSSELS, VALENCIENNES, CINGALESE, &c.
REAL LACE SLEEVES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS, &c.
RIBBONS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, STAYS, MUSLIN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES, PARACHUTES, and UMBRELLAS
DRESS MATERIALS, CALICOS, and all descriptions of
MANCHESTER GOODS.

£5 BALES DRAPERY.—Carriage free by mail, in 6 days, to any part of the colony.
THE WINTER BALE.
One pair super Witney Blankets, for large bed
One white Marcella Quilt, for large bed
Ten yards best unbleached Sheeting, full 2 yards wide
Twenty yards white or unbleached Calico, full yard wide
Twenty yards best unbleached Calico, full yard wide
Twelve yards best cotton Ticking
Ten yards fine or heavy Welsh Flannel
Twenty yards dark strong Tweed for dresses
Six yards Manchester strapping Tweed for trousers.
The above are all first class goods, and guaranteed for good strong wear.

£3.—We send, carriage free, FIFTEEN yards of RICH, WIDE, BRIGHT, BLACK SILK for Three Pounds, guaranteed for wear.
Patterns and price list post free, on application.
RILEY, BROTHERS,
Importers of Every Kind of Drapery,
608, George-street,
(top of Brickfield-hill),
And 167 and 169, Oxford-street,
Sydney.

CATHEDRAL HOUSE, opposite the Cathedral.
T. BAKER
is now showing, ex latest steamers,
THE CHOICEST STYLES IN MILLINERY
THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN COSTUMES.
THE NEW SILVER GREY FELT POLONAISE
THE FASHIONABLE FELT TABLIERS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.
We have also opened
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES IN LADIES' LINEN SETS, NEW NECK SCARFS AND FANCY BOW
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TRIMMED WITH REAL LACE, of which we have a very choice assortment of really elegant designs
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES, from 15s to four guineas; these are very beautiful goods, and just opened.
DRESS MATERIALS.
NAVY SERGES, FROM 1s 1d; NAVY SATIN CLOTHS, 1s 4d
THE NEW HOMESPUN, and a great variety of favourite materials.
DRESSMAKING.
We have much pleasure in stating that this branch of our business will in future be under the able superintendence of the well known Modiste
THE MISSES COLLINS,
whose abilities are of such a high class that it enables us with perfect confidence to guarantee
CORRECT TASTE,
THE NEWEST DESIGNS,
AND A PERFECT FIT.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP, for which our charge will be most moderate.

DOWN PILLOWS, 6s 9d and 8s 9d; Down Quilts, Dressing Gowns, Skirts, &c. E. WAY, Pitt-st.

SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured, 3s 11d per yard. E. WAY, Importer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

£8000 WORTH OF DRAPERY.
For Positive Sale.
64 Packages, ex WYLO, DUNBAR CASTLE, CAPE SABLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, and KOSCIUSKO.
Being considerably in excess of our requirements, we are compelled to offer the above at prices below the market value.
E. WAY, Importer and Manufacturer,
261 to 267, Pitt-street.

THE FRIGHTFUL COMMERCIAL DISTURBANCES that would occur if many persons sold their goods at about half-price, and then allowed a rebate of 3s in the £, must be understood by everybody, and it is only under a peculiar circumstance that the undersigned is enabled to offer
Five nice Tyrolese hats for £1, and subject to 3s discount, which leaves the cost of each hat at only 3s 6d, and really worth 7s; sizes, 6¾ to 7¾, and in five colours.
As the term of tenancy expires with this month, the whole of the remaining stock is now open and forward for sale.
Beautiful Paris hats, in four qualities, and all subject to discount.
The drab shell hats are now only 5s 6d and 8s 6d, and subject to discount, which brings them down to about half the original price.
Another lot of the 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d white shirts have been selected from stock, a little soiled, to be sold at 3s 6d each, subject to 6d discount.
The boys' and men's caps at 1s and 1s 6d, mostly reduced from 3s 6d, and selling out fast.
Neckties reduced from 2s and 1s 6d down to only 6d each; most persons take seven of them and get the 6d discount, which leaves them to cost under 5d each.
These reductions may seem fabulous, but the fact of the present tenancy terminating with the month will explain.
The stock must go, and the remainder will be sold by auction without reserve. All the leghorn, tuscan, and straw hats may be had at half price—1s ones, 6d; 2s 6d ones, 1s 3d; 5s ones, 2s 6d, and so on, and subject to the heavy discount of 6d for every 3s 6d laid out.
Other items are:—
Silk repels, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d
Warm woollen gloves, 1s and 1s 6d
Woollen mufflers, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s
A lot of girls' worsted hose at 6d pair
Men's wool half-hose, 9d, and hose, 1s 3d
Stout cotton half-hose at 6d and 9d per pair
A few ladies' fine cotton hose, all 1s
Muslin puggarees, reduced from 1s 6d and 2s to 9d
Silk puggarees, 3s 11d, and all subject to discount
The finest Prince Arthur collars, now 3s dozen
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, a few, 7s, 9s, 11s 6d per dozen
The remainder of the braces, belts, silk handkerchiefs, dickeys, wristbands, bulmoral caps, studs, solitaires, hair combs, brushes, tom thumb ties, regent ties, shirt collars, &c., &c., are reduced, and yet subject to discount
The stock of white shirts is fast diminishing, although some of each size are yet left at the reduced figure
Heavy ribbed Shetland wool pants and undershirts, reduced from 7s 6d to 5s 6d,—a few of these, as well as other underwears and pants still remain.
W. B. CAMPBELL, temporary tenant, 678, Brickfield-hill, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

ZIONS, best and cheapest Tailor for Clothing to measure, on shortest notice. 409, George-street.

EX CAPE SABLE.—Just opened large stock Scotch Tweeds, of all kinds. Zion, tailor, 409, George-st.

GENT.'S Calf Monk BALMORALS, sawn
Gent.'s Clump Balmorals
Gent.'s all-kid E.S. Boots
CALLAGHAN and SON.

LADIES' Russian Leather E.S. BOOTS.
CALLAGHAN and SON.

LADIES' Glove Kid Button BOOTS.
CALLAGHAN and SON.

## FURNITURE ETC.

THE SEWING-MACHINE OF THE DAY.
THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE
LOCKSTITCH. REGISTERED.
The LARGEST SALE of any in AUSTRALIA.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
6000 PURCHASERS declare it is the SIMPLEST, MOST CERTAIN, RELIABLE, and DURABLE machine procurable, and with recent improvements it is
A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Hand Machine, complete .. .. | £4 10 | 0 |
| No. 2. Treadle Machine, complete, with elegant table, drawer, and dress-guard .. .. | 6 10 | 0 |
| No. 3. Same as above, with cover, lock and key | 7 15 | 0 |

These machines and tables are guaranteed all of American manufacture, and equal to any high-priced ones, or the cost will be refunded.
Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME stamped on the steel plate, all others are COUNTERFEITS.
Illustrations, specimens, and tuition free of charge.
Sole Agents for the HOME Shuttle Machine,
M. MOSS and CO.,
9 to 13, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
452, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED to SELL to the trade, country buyers, and parties furnishing, 50 cases IRON BEDSTEADS, just landed.
Single bedsteads, 27s 6d each
Double ditto, 30s each.
Palliasses and mattresses to fit
Bedding of every description equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, Drawing-room SUITES, £17 10s. Tables to match equally cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL Dining-room SUITES, in great variety; low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, a second-hand PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard; first-class order; price, £25; a bargain.
Hardy Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a very fine-toned ORGAN, suitable for a small church; a bargain.
Hardy Brothers.

WANTED, country buyers and parties furnishing, to know, that we have just unpacked our shipment of FLOORCLOTHS, comprising all the newest and most choice patterns. Also, Carpets in new and elegant designs, and Hearthrugs to match.
Hardy Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED, to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, new and second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house; largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9 to 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds, from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Children's Cots. A splendid assortment just landed, and for SALE at reduced prices. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

MATTRESSES cleaned and re-made by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill).

SUPERIOR Horsehair, Pulu, Flock, and Fibre Mattresses for SALE, cheap, at Lawler's, 517, George-st.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, £21
Very superior suite, £25, worth £35
Handsome blue or green tubular bedstead, with palliasse and palm mattress, £6 10s
Coal scuttles, 7s 6d: fender, 7s 6d
Cases of toys, immense variety, packed for country, £2 10s
Kitchen clocks, good timekeepers, 7s 6d
Drawing-room clocks, under shade, 30s
Chimney-glass, mahogany frame, 66 x 38, £11 10s; second-hand one, bargain, £6 6s—57 x 31
Nice quality matting, 10½d, 1s 2d, and 1s 3d per yard
Carpet-pattern drugget, 1s 9d per yard
A number of bedsteads left from sundry lots, cheap
Washstand and toilet set, 25s
Maple framed engravings, gold slips, 5s 6d
4 reams of first quality cremblaid notepaper for 1s
Large sized superior onyel pea, 1s 6d per 1000
Iron folding garden or picnic tables, chairs, and stools
25 kinds of wood chairs, 3s 6d to £3 18s 6d each
Invalid chairs, 35s, £2, £2 10s
Harmonium! great tone and sound, £8 15s
Nursery wardrobe, £5 5s; cedar tables from 10s 6d
Good-toned nursery or provincial piano, £8 8s
Wardrobes, £4 15s, £5 10s, £7 10s, £8 15s, £9 15s, £17 17s
Dining-room suite, horsehair, 7 pieces, £10 5s
Drawing-room suites, oval walnut tables, side tables, ornaments, and pictures, very cheap
Two dozen knives and forks, pair carvers and bread knife, in a nice case, only 25s—great bargain.
W. B. CAMPBELL,
734, George-street South.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, cheap. PHILLIPS, 46, Oxford-street.

SEE the new HOWE, the patent SINGER, and other improved SEWING-MACHINES. There is nothing in the market approaching them in QUALITY or PRICE. M'KICKARD BROS., New Offices, 197, York-street.

NOTICE, NOTICE, NOTICE.—Ex Mikado—The CALIFORNIA WIZARD POLISH. Every housekeeper wants a superior and cheap polish for the various household purposes. The proprietors of the California Polish therefore offer it as the very best in the world for quickness and beauty of its polish, least trouble of application, and superiority in retaining the beautiful gloss obtained. It possesses a quality never previously attained by any polish, lustre, tripoli, or equal—that of being equally adapted to the finest gold and silver jewellery and the coarsest tin ware. This polish perfectly cleans and beautifully polishes gold and silver ware, marble mantels, mirrors and window glass, paint, stair rods, copper boilers, brass work and plates, door plates, table knives, and all steel and brass machinery. It will remove stains from furniture without scratching or impairing in the least the original gloss. In fact, it is perfectly adapted for all articles requiring a perfect polish, without the least damage or the slightest injury to the finest and most delicate wares. To be had only at H. HAINE'S Cheap Establishment, opposite the Royal, at 1s box.

# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

### BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The PRESIDENT reported that his Excellency the Governor had, in her Majesty's name, assented to the Susan-lane Abolition Bill and the Goulburn Cattle Sale Yards Bill.

### PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table an abstract of Crown lands reserved from sale until surveyed for purposes of water supply or other public purposes; an abstract of all sites for cities, towns, and villages proclaimed under the 4th section of the 25 Vic. No. 1; an abstract of Crown lands authorized to be dedicated for religious and public purposes under the 5th section of the 25 Vic. No. 1; by-laws of the Municipal District of Ulladulla; and returns under the 103rd clause of the District Courts Act.

The printing of these documents (with the exception of the District Courts returns) was directed.

### ALIENS NATURALIZATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House resumed the committee upon this bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN proposed to add to clause 6 the following words:—"Anything in the Constitution Act, 17 Vic., No. 41, section 2; the Electoral Act of 1858, 22 Vic., No. 20, sections 8 and 9; or the Jury Act of 1861, 11 Vic., No. 20, section 3, to the contrary notwithstanding." His object was to show that the Legislature intended to give the privileges of British subjects, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Acts.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL desired to know if this amendment would purport to make an alteration in the Constitution Act. He did not think they had the power to do that.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN quoted from section 2 of the Constitution Act, excluding from a seat in the Legislature any alien unless naturalized by any Act of Parliament. The same wording occurred in the Electoral Act. This amendment was intended to preclude all possibility of a doubt as to the intention of the Legislature.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL still thought it would not be wise to include the Constitution Act in the amendment. In all probability this would not clash with the Constitution Act, and, if so, why introduce these words at all? It would only be introducing a bad precedent. It was not at all impossible that we might have Chinamen in the Legislature, which he thought was not at all desirable.

Mr. DARLEY did not understand the difficulty apprehended by Mr. Campbell. The Chinese must first be naturalized before they become eligible to sit in Parliament, which would be a matter for the discretion of the Governor and Executive Council. He quite agreed with Sir Alfred Stephen, that while no doubt these Acts were impliedly repealed by this measure, it was better that they should be expressly so. There had been conflicting decisions by special committees of the Legislative Assembly as to the eligibility of aliens to sit in Parliament, and it had been to remove these doubts that the bill was introduced.

Mr. DALLEY also considered that there could be no objection to the amendment, and that it would not interfere with the Constitution Act.

The amendment was carried, and the clause as amended adopted.

The bill was thereupon reported with further amendments.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the recommittal of the bill, for the purpose of further considering the 1st and 4th clauses.

Sir E. DEAS THOMSON asked whether the recommittal was to be at once, or whether they should have time to consider the proposed amendments?

The PRESIDENT said the motion was for a recommittal at once.

Sir E. DEAS THOMSON thought the proposed amendment in clause 4 a very important matter. He thought the residence of five years ought to be continuous.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said the present motion did not propose to go into committee at once, though he desired to do so.

Mr. DALLEY thought the House ought to have time to consider this question of continuous residence.

Mr. DARLEY hoped they would go on to consider the amendments at once, as he thought they could be disposed of in a few moments. He should oppose the proposed amendments, as being against the principle of the English law. He thought the residence should be continuous, so that the alien might become acquainted with the spirit of our Constitution. He did not oppose the recommittal of the bill.

Sir GEORGE INNES strongly urged the necessity of putting the question of residence beyond a doubt, which could be done by the insertion of the word "continuous," which he thought would be in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the Act. No doubt the word "term" meant a continuous period, but still it would be desirable to put the matter beyond a doubt.

Sir E DEAS THOMSON quite agreed that the term ought to be continuous, and he thought it ought to be immediately preceding the application for naturalization.

Mr. HOLT quite agreed with the remarks of the last speaker; but the question arose as to what was meant by residence. He did not think a visit to another colony for a month ought to vitiate the term of residence. In order to clear all doubts this ought to be provided.

Mr. DOCKER quite agreed that the question ought to be decided, but he drew attention to the 7th clause, which provided for the naturalization of children of aliens. If continuous residence were required, a hardship might arise. He thought they ought to have time to consider the matter, and he would propose that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. DARLEY could not see any reason for adjourning the debate, nor did he think that any hardship would arise as the last speaker seemed to imagine.

The question for the adjournment of the debate was put and negatived, and the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the substitution of the word "January" for the word "July," in the first clause, fixing the period for the Act to come into operation.

Mr CHARLES CAMPBELL thought that January would not give sufficient time for the bill to go home for her Majesty's assent. He thought it would be better to insert the word "March."

Mr. DARLEY pointed out that by the Acts Shortening Act this difficulty was provided for; and the Act would come into operation when the assent of her Majesty was gazetted.

The amendment was put and carried, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

In Clause 4, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN intended to propose an amendment with the object of removing the possibility of a doubt as to the term of residence—whether it should be five years continuously or five years at any time. If it were to be continuous, it would be according to the English law; but then if a person happened to have been out of the colony a month or two of that five years he would be disqualified for naturalization. If the English plan were adopted in its entirety—and he thought it the best—there would be no such difficulty. The words of the English Act ran as follows:—"An alien who within such limited time before making the application as may be allowed by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall have resided five years;" and the Secretary of State might limit his time either by general order or on any special occasion. There was, it appeared, a limit contemplated by the statute, namely, five years, but the five years' residence need not be continuous. As a matter of fact (as was stated in Cutler's book on naturalization) an order of the Secretary of State prescribed eight years as the term in which the five years' residence should be completed. He moved that after the words "five years" there be inserted the words, "during the eight years next before the date of his application."

Sir EDWARD DEAS THOMSON thought this too important an alteration, that it was desirable to take time to consider it. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday (this day).

Mr. DALLEY supported this motion, as the state of the English law seemed to be now before them for the first time. It was now clear that it never contemplated contemplated continuous residence. It was no doubt desirable to assimilate our law as nearly as possible to that of England in reference to this subject.

Mr. DARLEY had misapprehended the proposition, and thought time should be given to consider its effect and bearing.

Mr. HAY was in favour of adopting, as nearly as possible, the provisions of the English Act. The bill ought not to be made too restrictive on those who were looking forward to it as a practical boon. With regard to residence, it was not necessary to attach much more than a test of the bona fides of the alien's intention to make the colony his home.

The motion was put and agreed to. Progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again this day (Thursday)

The House, at ninetem minutes before 6 o'clock, adjourned to this day (Thursday).

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

### WANT OF ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATES.

Mr. T. G. DANGAR asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is the Government aware of the great inconvenience sustained in the country and outlying districts in consequence of the want of additional magistrates? 2. Will any early steps be adopted to remedy this inconvenience?"

Mr. W. FORSTER (in the absence of the Colonial Secretary) answered: 1. The names of numerous gentlemen have been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, and recommended for appointment to the Commission of the Peace, accompanied, in several instances, by statements of the necessity for such appointments. 2. As early as practicable the question will be considered and dealt with.

### WHARF AT MANLY BEACH.

Mr. MACINTOSH asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Did the Government give permission to H. G. Smith, Esq., or any other person or persons, to erect a wharf at Manly Beach? 2. If so, what were the conditions imposed, or the rights reserved for the public, when such permission was granted? 3. Has he any objection to lay upon the table of the House a copy of all correspondence that may have taken place on this subject, and state the names of the person or persons to whom the permission was granted?"

Mr. GARRETT answered: 1. Permission was given, but some of the original papers cannot be traced. Copies of the correspondence in hand will be laid upon the table as soon as practicable.

### RESERVE OF LAND.

Mr. MACINTOSH asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Is it not a fact that No. 19 Reserve is partly in the County of Camden and partly in Cumberland, and is reserved for the preservation of water supply, on the recommendation of the Water Commission, notified November 16, 1869? 2. If so, will the Secretary for Lands be good enough to reply to the following questions:—1. Is it a fact that the Government are carrying out a survey of certain portions of such water reserve. 2. Is such survey being made with a view to revoke such portions for sale as mineral lands to certain applicants? 3. If so, the names of such applicants, and whether it is the intention to sell? 4. Are they aware that such sale, if effected, would be prejudicial to existing interests? 5. What applications have been made under the 27th clause of the Mining Act to lease the aforesaid reserve for the purpose of mining under the whole or any portion thereof for coal and other minerals? 6. By whom made, and date of applications?"

Mr. GARRETT answered: 1. Yes. 2. 1. Three portions of land have been surveyed, viz., 2 acres for Public school at Kangaloon, revoked 10th March, 1871; 40 acres, revoked 4th March, 1873 (parish of Kangaloon also), for conditional purchase; and 40 acres, revoked 19th November, 1872, for conditional purchase,—all in the county of Camden. 2 to 6. No other revocations have taken place of any portion of the reserve in question, "for sale as mineral lands," or otherwise.

### SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

Mr. DAVIES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Is he aware that one of our large charities, the Sydney Infirmary, receiving a considerable amount from the public revenue towards its rendering aid to the sick and afflicted requiring such assistance, is now offering a salary of £300 per annum for a secretary to discharge the duties of that institution, which the public are called upon to subscribe for such extravagance,—the present secretary receiving £300 per year?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: The Colonial Secretary is making inquiry into this matter.

### APPLICATIONS UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Mr. DAVIES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. The number of applications under the provision of the Real Property Act which were reported upon by the Examiners (2) during the year 1869? 2. The number of cases reported upon by the present Examiners, the date of Mr. Jones's appointment, and the dates respectively of Mr. Jones's and Mr. Oliver's appointments? 3. Is it true that the first Examiners, besides performing their duties as such, assisted materially in the other works of the Land Titles Office? 4. What is the number of the applications which have been lodged, and which have not yet been reported upon by the Examiners?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: 1. 382. 2 287; both on the 13th June, 1874. 3. Yes. 4. 189.

### ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DAVIES (for Mr. Lord) asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Why is not the return to the address for copies of the papers connected with the Administrator of the Government laid upon the table of the House? 2. What is the cause of the delay, and when will the papers be laid upon the table?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: 1 and 2. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs of the address to his Excellency the Governor, asked for copies of papers that have not yet arrived in the colony. It would be useless to furnish so limited a return to so wide an inquiry as would be furnished if the papers in paragraph 1 were submitted alone. So soon as the Government have the information asked for in the address from the Secretary of State there will be no objection to laying the same before Parliament.

### TOWN OF COONABARABRAN.

Mr. DAVIES (for Mr. Lord) asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Is it the intention of the Government to appoint additional magistrates, and to afford increased police protection within the town and police district of Coonabarabran?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: Additional magistrates will be appointed, and increased police accommodation and police protection afforded, as early as practicable.

### CASE OF MR. BAMFORD.

Mr. CAMERON asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Did the Commandant notify to Mr. Bamford that he was to apply for permission in case he desired to serve as a gunner; and if so, on what date was the notification written?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: The Commandant, as soon as he was made aware of the intention of the Government, notified the same to Mr. Bamford, under date May 1, 1874.

### LICENSE FOR THE RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOM.

Mr. DAVIES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is it true that Mr. Goodchap informed Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, on the 28th December, 1874, that John Sutherland, M.P., late Secretary for Public Works, was desirous that a license should be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors at the Sydney railway station? 2. Is it true that such intimation, with other papers bearing on this matter, was submitted to the Bench of Magistrates who granted the license?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: 1. Mr. Fosbery says, Yes. Mr. Goodchap says he remembers saying to Mr. Fosbery, "Mr. Sutherland would not object, I know, if the license were granted." Messrs. Fosbery and Goodchap say they consider that there is nothing inconsistent in their statement. Mr. Goodchap adds that, from what he said, Mr. Fosbery might easily have inferred that Mr. Sutherland was desirous that the license should be granted.

### VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.

Mr. DAVIES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is it true that Colonel Richardson has issued an order refusing to grant any more land orders to Volunteers who are now entitled to receive them for the first time? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to grant land orders to Volunteers who are now completing their fifth year, and who have not previously received a land order?"

Mr. W. FORSTER answered: 1. Colonel Richardson has, in consequence of a recent opinion of the Crown Law Officers, given an instruction of the kind. 2. The whole matter, however, is very important, and shall have the speedy attention of the Government. The hon. member might again ask his question this day week.

### ASSENT TO BILLS.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of messages from the Governor, conveying his Excellency's assent, on behalf of her Majesty, to the Goulburn Cattle Sale Yards Bill, and the Susan-lane Abolition Bill.

### PETITION.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a petition from upwards of 500 residents of Sydney and Parramatta, in favour of the passing of the Railway Refreshment Rooms Bill.

The petition was received.

### PAPERS.

Mr. W. FORSTER laid on the table copy of municipal by-laws, correspondence respecting the administration of justice before the Bench of Magistrates at Singleton, and returns under the District Courts Act.

The documents were ordered to be printed.

### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DIBBS moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of pointing out that the term "sharp card," that he applied last night to Mr. Russell, the representative of New Zealand, was used by him in no offensive sense. He merely meant by it that that gentleman was a clever man, or a man of marked ability, in representing the interests of the New Zealand Government.

Mr. PARKES rose to point out that, in his opinion, an occurrence of last evening ought not to pass without notice. By a record of the proceedings of the House, he found that after the very important motion introduced by the hon. member (Mr. Dibbs) had occupied the evening until a few minutes past 11 o'clock, the House was counted out. There were then only two Ministers of the Crown present. He called attention to this circumstance because he believed nothing of the kind had ever occurred before under any former Ministry since responsible government was initiated. The present Ministers had shown an absence from their seats more conspicuous than that of any former Government. Not only so, but they had on very important occasions involving the expenditure of public money voted against each other, which was a very rare occurrence indeed. Seeing then that there was an extraordinary difference of opinion on questions of public money where Ministers were supposed to be the custodians on behalf of the public; seeing that they were frequently and entirely absent from their places, sometimes not a single Minister being in the House; and seeing that they had allowed the House to be counted out on a matter of so much importance as the subject of the motion of the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Dibbs) with only two

opposed to one another. The great difficulty they had experienced in the present law was this—the hon. gentleman who introduced the bill explained the clauses to the assembly, and the House took his interpretation. But the result had been that in all the various cases that had been before the law Courts a different interpretation had been placed upon them to what the hon. gentleman did in passing the bill through the House. He had done all he could to make the bill work smoothly with the present law; but, he asked, would it not have been wise to have taken up all the points that had been raised in the law Courts, and have legislated so as to prevent litigation upon those points. It had been thought that that was the direction this legislation should take, but it had not been done. They had only legislated upon the point of selection by ballot; and he contended that they would not prevent dummyism by this bill. All that they required was that persons should make a declaration before they took up their land, putting all the bona-fide selectors to great trouble and inconvenience. He did not believe there were more than three dummy selections taken up in the whole of New South Wales. (Laughter and cheers.) There was a difference between dummy selection and vicarious selection. Dummy selection was taking up land in the name of a person who did not exist. Muir was not a dummy; he was a servant of Barton. He only know of three dummy selections that had been taken up. As to vicarious selections, no doubt a large number had been taken up. This bill proposed to cure such cases as Barton and Muir; but he only knew of one other such case as Barton and Muir. It had been said that hundreds of similar cases had occurred, but they had only ascertained that four such agreements had been made. They ought to give the greatest possible facilities to persons desirous of bona-fide taking up land, and it could be done much easier than it was done now. We ought to have a law by which any person who wished to acquire land could obtain it with the greatest facility, and this would be the way to prevent dummyism. Why did people dummy, as it is called? It was because we did not afford them facilities to purchase the land. While they allowed one man to take up land on certain conditions, as it was thought, why should they not give another, who is willing to purchase the land at its cash value, the same facilities? He contended that this was a sound principle. All through the debates on that bill they had been dealing only with free selectors and squatters; but there were other people who ought to be considered—there was the general public. While he admitted that the present law gave facilities for occupying land, at the same time he believed the same object might have been accomplished by other means. It was true, as a certain class, that people could not easily get possession of land before the passing of the present Act, but it did not follow that some other system would not have secured merely the same end. This land law had not increased the population of the colony by immigration, and it was a great defect in the bill now before them that some provision had not been made in regard to immigration and other matters. He would like to see a law by which any persons coming to the colony could see at once how much land they could take up, and by what means they were to acquire it, and he contended there should be facilities given for persons of moderate means to engage in equating pursuits. He regretted that the bill was so meagre, and he thought it would have been better to delay it in order to deal with all the matters he had pointed out. That the bill would be a fruitful cause of litigation, he was quite confident; for, if the present law was difficult of interpretation, how much more difficult it would be to interpret the law when the new bills should be brought into force. With reference to the proviso of clause 12, as he explained at the time, it would take two or three clauses to accomplish what the Minister for Lands desired to do by this clause. The words proposed by the Minister for Lands would not effect the object. The decision of the Courts was that the applicant was bound by the description that he lodged with his application. The proviso should have been that the description shall not be the description of the land until it is approved by the Minister. The proviso in the bill would only meet particular cases. He objected to the 23rd clause, as being a special clause altogether. They had made a provision that a person could make a conditional purchase on one piece of leased land, and take up his preference on another run. This was not right. A conditional purchaser might take up his selection partly on one run and partly on another, and was entitled to take up his preference both; but a person who purchased 640 acres in a similar position would not be entitled to any preference at all. He did not think this a fair clause. He knew it had been said that a pastoral tenant could buy land on his own run and take a preference on his neighbour's; but the principle was a fair one—fair to one as to the other. They might not look upon any class in legislation of this kind, nor might they to consider whether a man could purchase a large or a small area of land. The hon. Minister for Lands, in his first bill, had introduced a clause providing for the mode of measuring preleases, but he had very wisely struck it out. That hon. gentleman had, however, placed himself in this difficulty: A person now can make a free selection at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock he can make an application for his prelease; and who is to know where it is? Under the present law they understood the thing well, because a person who took up a conditional purchase—

Mr. GARRETT: There is no provision in the present law where it should be taken up.

Mr. FARNELL begged the hon. gentleman's pardon. Did not the present law describe the way in which the preleases were to be measured? They were to be rectangular. The hon. gentleman had repealed that clause, and there was no provision now to deal with it, and it would be dealt with in the department. A man now took up his conditional purchase, and he could not get his land until it was measured and charted—and for very good reasons. He agreed with the principle that it would be a good thing to allow persons to get their preleases for what they were worth—though he considered them a myth—on the day they took up their selection. There was a provision for that. But there was no provision how they were to get them. He had done his duty in pointing out the deficiencies of the present bill. He had pointed out that all the hon. gentleman had done by his bill was this—he had defined the age at which infants could select. But while they had raised that from age of sixteen years of age could select, they still placed them by this measure under all the disabilities of infants. Had it not been for the clause proposed by the hon. member for West Maitland (Mr. Cohen) they would have placed persons in the position in reference to these infants in which they would not have been able to enter into contracts with them, or recover money from them for the improvement of their lands. But still infants were under some disabilities. It would, he maintained, have been much better to have left the law as it was—that no person under 21 years of age could select, than to fix the age at 16. He did not believe the bill would have the effect of preventing dummyism. The proper way to prevent dummyism was this—to give facilities to every person to take up land who desired it. As a kind of prophecy, he would venture to say this, that in a few years they would get into the same position as they were in three or four years back. There was no dummyism because there was no rush for the land. The day was not far distant when this thing would stop, and they would not be able to sell as much land as they did now. Well, he said that the bill was not what the country required. They ought to have had a more comprehensive measure; and if they passed the bill into law, there was no doubt it would be the means of preventing, in the future, wiser legislation on the subject of the land law. This bill had legalized certain things that the Courts had already declared to be law. With the exception of the clause dealing with the miners, the rest of the bill might very safely go to the winds. And the existing law, with that clause, could be better administered than by the reading the two Acts together, which would now be necessary. He had intended to vote against the third reading, but he had paired off against the bill with the hon. member for Illawarra.

Mr. R. M. FORSTER intended to vote for the bill. In contradiction to the views of the hon. member for St. Leonards, he thought they had done a great deal of good in passing the measure. Everybody who had paid any attention to the land question must be cognizant of the fact that a great many improper acts had been perpetrated under the law as it stood at present; and if the measure only amended these, it was their duty to pass the third reading. No doubt the Upper Chamber would rectify any further evils that it might contain that should be patent to them. There was one singular thing that had given him great pleasure, and that was the earnest zeal exhibited by hon. members on the Opposition side to make the measure as perfect as possible. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the same kindly spirit would be exhibited when all measures of equal importance should be under consideration. He thought it would be found that a vast number of important changes had been effected by the bill. Notwithstanding what had been said by the hon. member for St. Leonards, he thought that dummyism, as far as was possible by legislation, would be completely settled and crushed out by this bill. If it was for that provision alone, he thought it was desirable to pass the bill. Another question of considerable importance that was dealt with by this bill, was, the question of selection by minors. He knew of no question which it was so desirable to have settled as that. He felt convinced, after a careful consideration of the matter, that the provision in the bill, limiting the age to 16 years, was a wise one. He looked upon another provision of the bill as a very good one—that was the doubling of the area of the conditional purchaser to 640 acres. It would remove much of the hardship to which selectors were now subject, in not being able to get a prelease, for they would have an opportunity of taking up a good sized area of land, which they could obtain the too simple of, and it would then be his, and his descendants for all time to come. He should have been glad if the Committee had seen its way clear to have increased the area which might be selected to 1280 acres: but the committee, in its wisdom, thought fit to limit the area to 640 acres, he accepted that decision. Another important provision of the bill was that which gave a selector the right to select across adjoining roads, not main roads. He thought also that the right which the bill gave to a selector to extend his pre-emptive lines in the same way, was also an important concession. Notwithstanding what had been said out of doors, he believed that when these concessions came to be understood, the people would consider it was a good measure. He also approved of the principle that had been introduced at the instigation of the hon. and learned member for West Sydney, Mr. H. Dangar, which did away with the present system of deferred payments of the balances upon conditional purchases, and limited those payments to a certain number of years. He thought the hon. member ought to be pleased at finding that, according to the clause that had been introduced, the free selector would have twenty-five years to pay up the balance of his purchase money, instead of twenty. At the same time, if a selector chose, he could pay up the balance at any earlier period if he thought proper. That the provision in regard to residence was a very good one, and would do away with many unpleasant things that were now said against free selectors about false declarations. Anything that would put down false declarations, or anything that would lead to perjury, was very desirable. He also thought the provision for enabling the Minister for Lands to amend incorrect descriptions, and giving a selector the land, which he had selected, was a very wise one. There were other provisions of this bill which he very much approved of. Looking at the measure as a whole, he thought it a most desirable one. It was one which had been called for for a long time, and he should support the motion for its being read a third time.

The question "That the bill be read a third time," was put and agreed to on the following division:—

Noes, 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. Forster | Mr. Booth | Mr. Hay |
| Lucas | S. Brown | Hill |
| Burns | H. Dangar | W. Sutter |
| Garrett | Byrnes | Stuart |
| Lackey | Terry | Phelps |
| Wright | Hoskins | Macintosh |
| Day | Montague | Grevillo |
| T. Brown | Scholey | Cohen |
| H. Brown | T. Dangar | Cameron |
| W. Watson | Shepherd | Wisdom |
| Fitzpatrick | Piddington | J. S. Smith |
| F. Sutter | Clarke | Dibbs |
| Moses | R. Forster | J. Watson |
| | | Tellers. |

Ayes, 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. Sutherland | Mr. W. C. Browne |
| Lloyd | Driver | Nelson |
| Bennett | | Tellers. |

PAIRS:—Mr. Gray, Mr. Teece, and Mr. Meyer for; Mr. Farnell, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Taylor against.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and an order was made for its transmission to the Legislative Council.

## STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Mr. FORSTER moved the second reading of this bill. He said that it would not be necessary for him to detain the House at any great length, for the question of stamp duties had been repeatedly discussed in the Legislative Assembly; and, looking at all the circumstances, he thought this bill ought to be considered not so much as a new measure, introducing a system of taxation which to many might appear objectionable, as a measure for the amelioration of a previously existing system, for that it really was. The late Stamp Act expired by a sort of accident. We had been repeatedly told by those hon. gentlemen who had proposed to us that they intended to renew the Stamp Act; and although they did not carry out their intentions, they prepared a measure which they left behind them in the printing office and with a view to carry them out. He hoped he had been able to effect some improvements on it, but he had no wish to take any credit for that portion of the labour which was performed by his predecessors. He mentioned the fact to show that he was entitled to consider his present proposal in the light of a modification of a previously existing system; and if the intentions of his predecessors had been fulfilled, he should now have been in a position to propose an amendment of what would probably have been in existence, or to shorten the session by postponing the measure for the present. Stamp duties in one form or another had been admitted to be a part of the legislation of the country. If there were any opposition to the bill on the present occasion, he should probably be met with two classes of objections—one, looking at the prosperous state of the colony, did not consider any addition to the taxation advisable at present, and the other who objected to the principle of stamp duties in any form. With regard to the first class, he thought it scarcely safe for a prudent Legislature or Government to build any system upon our present prosperity, as if that would continue for ever. The principal increase in that revenue, particularly during the last three or four months, was derived from the sale of land, which had increased to such an extent as became quite unprecedented in the annals of this country.

Mr. HOSKINS: There are £700,000 of debentures falling due next year.

Mr. FORSTER: There was a great number of engagements to be met, and it was difficult to say whether any increase of revenue would be more than sufficient. Every hon. member must have noticed that there had been an immense increase in the applications which were made for assistance to charitable institutions—applications made in a manner which seemed to involve no principle upon which you could rest so as to say—thus far shall thou come and no further. The chief reason why they appealed to he made was that the Government had spent no money. Then we had a large number of debentures falling due, and it would be the duty of the House to provide for the construction of many public works out of current revenue which had hitherto been paid for out of the loan votes. There were reasons why we should not rely too much upon the public revenue. It must be obvious that a revenue which was derived principally from the sale of land was not likely to be permanent. We all knew the causes which were operating at the present moment to produce an enormous demand for land in various parts of the country. He did not believe that it arose from the superfluity of resources on the part of those who purchased. A great deal of it was the effect of a necessity created by our legislation. There had been unquestionably a contest—whether created by the land laws or not—whether inevitable under the circumstances of the country or not, there had been a competition for public land between two classes of the community, which had led to an enormous increase in the public revenue derived from land; but no one would seek to strengthen an argument from him to show that revenue of that kind was and to be depended on as permanent. He did not at all join with those prophets of evil who talked of the selling of land in large quantities as amounting to a waste of our public estate. Our lands might be a portion of our security, but the real security of a country was its prosperity, and, so long as we remained a thriving community, and continued to develope into a nation, as other British communities appeared to be doing, so long would the public creditors have a sufficient security for the money they lent us. Whatever additional security might be derived from the possession of a large quantity of land it was upon our prosperity as a country, which involved the right management of our public estate, that the public creditor relied upon principally. Upon what land revenue did Great Britain rely? And yet we never heard of any alarm existing among the public creditors of Great Britain. They relied upon the prosperity of the country, upon the increase of the elements of nationality. If they did not, they would have very little else to rely upon. Our business as colonists was to get rid of the land, and be believed that no better transaction was ever entered into by a Government than when it parted with the land to a freehold population. The Government was the worst of all landholders, and the worst of all landlords. The transfer of so large a portion of land to freeholders, therefore, was not a circumstance to be deplored, nor was it a circumstance which entitled the prophets of evil to whom he had referred to talk as if the country were being ruined by such a process. If we could not rely upon our land revenue, it followed necessarily that we were bound to retain in our hands a grasp of those sources of revenue which could be borne by the country without any great injury to its resources. He regarded stamp duties as duties of that kind. It seemed to him that this was the very period, when we were not greatly in want of revenue, to endeavour to re-adjust our taxation in such a form as would be likely to remain permanent, and be neither oppressive nor objectionable in any great degree. He now came to that class of objectors who objected to stamp duties upon principle. He thought it was scarcely necessary for him to say much on that point, because stamp duties had become a part of our legislation, and had been approved of by successive Legislative Assemblies for some time past. He thought it must be obvious that this form of taxation was one which ought not to be altogether omitted from our statute book. If we abandoned stamp duties, we would abandon almost the only form of property tax we at present had possession of, and, on that account, he thought stamp duties, of some kind or other, should be imposed. He did not say that it was properly taxation in its most perfect or most unobjectionable form, but he did not pretend now, however much it might become his duty at some future time, if he remained in office, to be able to solve the difficult question of taxation. No doubt the time would come when some Treasurer or other would have to solve that question. Some mode would have to be found of making the land of the country pay more to the revenue than it had paid up to the present time. He was not blind to the fact that it was quite possible that some classes of property paid more than their due; but, taking property generally, he thought it must be admitted that we had not yet reached the true method of making it pay its due into the exchequer of the country. Under these circumstances he thought it reasonable that we should retain stamp duties, because they were a form of property tax. The bill before the House was, as he had said, a consolidation, and he hoped an improvement upon previous legislation. The old Stamp Act contained 126 clauses, and the amending Act eight clauses. The bill, which he was told the late Government intended to introduce, contained 148 clauses. The present bill contained sixty-nine. Of course that was not a reason for any great approval of one bill as contrasted with the others. There was a very great improvement, he thought, in regard to the law relating to succession. Instead of exacting duties upon succession in two instances, the bill proposed to exact a tax in one instance only. Instead of taxes upon both probate and succession the tax was proposed to be confined to the value of the property. If the late Colonial Treasurer had remained in office he believed that he would have determined upon a similar course. It would be admitted, he thought, that that was an improvement. The bill also proposed to give up the duties on receipts. One of his great reasons for omitting taxation upon receipts was the necessity which it involved of making receipts necessary by law. He looked upon it as a defect in taxation when, in order to obtain taxation, we were obliged to involve ourselves in another question which properly did not belong to taxation at all. It was for the reason that he did not approve of the principle of compelling people to give stamped receipts, and because he thought it a troublesome mode of taxation which they should avoid if possible, that he thought it right to abandon the stamp duties on receipts, and he thought it would be an improvement upon the old statute of the law. A great many other provisions in the bill would be found improvements; so far that the enforcement of stamp duties upon various documents is rendered more complete, while at the same time he had aimed at avoiding the imposition of penalties and the encouragement of informations. He should be glad to do without these altogether, and he was not certain that a system might not yet be devised to do away with them; but he confessed he had not been able to do it. But every effort had been made to render information and penalties unnecessary by the process of making the value of the required stamp very much less than the penalty imposed afterwards. The bill enacts that all documents intended to be stamped under this law will be valid unless stamped. But, although it was strongly urged upon him to render these unstamped documents invalid for ever, it seemed to him that this would be a dangerous extreme to go to, because justice might be prevented by the simple failure to put a small stamp duty upon a document. But he hoped, by making the stamp duty not very extravagant, and by attaching a very considerable penalty to the process by which the Courts of law, or the Commissioner for Stamps, was authorized to render such documents valid, a great deal of the temptation to evade the law would be entirely avoided. Hon. members would see that by requiring, say, a shilling stamp to be put upon a document of great importance, if you could get that document rendered valid by adding 6d. to the shilling, there was a considerable temptation to evade the law, because the penalty was so slight. But on the other hand, if by evading the shilling stamp you incurred the penalty of several pounds before you could get the document rendered valid, the temptation would be very much diminished. He was not certain that this principle might not be carried out in such a way as to escape the imposition of penalties altogether. He would now attempt to give hon. members a slight analysis of the bill from clause to clause. The first to the sixth clauses were very much the same as in the old Act. From 7 to 10 were principally protective of the revenue, and enforcing the law. Clauses 11 and 12 were very important. They exact that documents may be stamped after execution, and enforcing the stamping of all instruments included in the catalogue. He had never altered his opinion with regard to stamping documents after execution, and he had provided means for it being done. Clauses 16 to 20 were chiefly protective to the public revenue. At this stage he might allude to the question of adhesive stamps. The opinion in England tends to the conclusion that adhesive stamps ought to be abolished altogether. He confessed that upon this point his ability did not go to the length of framing a bill that altogether got rid of the necessity for other stamps; but in the great number of cases it provided for embossed stamps, and the advantage of these must be obvious. A great deal of the expense of the department was caused by the necessity of seeing that advantage was not taken of adhesive stamps to evade the law. He was informed that it was a very common practice of merchants in this city—he did not say of all merchants in this city—to constantly use the same adhesive stamp time after time upon a number of various documents. He was assured by a person who said he saw the circumstance that a merchant of—should he say high respectability—took a stamp from one document and stuck it upon another. When he expressed his astonishment at this, his informant said "We all do it." There was not the same probability of evasion of the law in regard to postage stamps, because there were two parties of diverse interests there concerned; and they did not find in the Post Office that it was common to use a stamp the second time. But in regard to these other stamps there was nothing to prevent collusion. He was told it was common to put stamps upon documents with only a slight rim adhering to the document, so that it could be taken off quite easily and put upon another document, and he was to know that the law had been defrauded. Where banks were concerned those institutions had often been the means of preventing the revenue from being defrauded. In regard to documents that have to be used immediately it might be inconvenient to enforce the system of the use of embossed stamps, and if they found it impossible to do without them altogether, perhaps the wisest course would be to abandon all these forms of stamping which could only be enforced by adhesive stamps. We should then have a complete system. He was told that the tendency of opinion at home, at all events of all those who had taken much interest in the question, tends to the conclusion that it would be better to do away with adhesive stamps altogether. Clauses 23 and 24 provided for penalties for issuing unstamped bank notes and receiving the same. Clauses 29 to 34, and he might add clause 35 to 38, related to deeds of transfer. These were cases in which stamp duties were imposed upon property—in which property was reached in some form or other. The attempt had been made in this bill to include all forms of transfers possible. All that they had attempted to do was to endeavour as far as possible to assess the stamp duties or taxation according to the value of the property. He had heard some objection made to taxing succession in the cases of next of kin. But he was unable, generally speaking, to understand on what ground they would exclude the next of kin, unless they proposed to extend the exclusion a great deal further than it was possible to contemplate; though he admitted that some cases of hardship would arise. In the case of the widow a similar principle came in, as it seemed to him from that which applied to those who succeed as next of kin. They had not consented to exempt widows on the ground that they were wives—that they were in a state of utter prostration, on account of the death of their husbands, but on the ground that the woman was in some degree—in the highest degree—the partner of her husband in the property. It would be a most harsh and unjust proceeding that because one of the partners died the Government should interfere and require a stamp duty. It was not proposed to ask for stamp duties in that case.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: Is not the widow subject to duty under the 67th clause of this bill?

Mr. FORSTER: No; the 67th clause of the Act reads:—"Any widow succeeding to any property subject to stamp duty under this Act shall be entitled, on the final settlement of the account by the executor or administrator, as the case may be, to a refund equal to one-half of such duty." This was merely a claim for probate duty. It was not a succession duty.

Mr. PIDDINGTON understood the hon. gentleman that widows were to be exempt from stamp duties.

Mr. FORSTER said he found he was wrong. He was arguing respecting succession duties. His object was to have a Stamp Act of some kind. On a point of this kind he was quite justified in taking the opinion of the House. If the House chose to exempt widows, he would think none the worse of the measure. Clauses 39 to 53 inclusive were intended to effect an equitable distribution of the stamp duties, as between the Government on the one side and the parties who paid them on the other. With regard to these clauses he was quite willing to state that he had very great difficulties as to the necessity of retaining them. But he had retained them, believing that they would effect the purpose they were intended to effect—that was to prevent persons from using all articles who were conferred in property that was liable to stamp duty in statement of the value of the property, leaving it to the Commissioner afterwards to ascertain what the stamp duty was. It might be a question whether some amount of trouble would not be caused to the parties, to the public generally, and to the Government; but the Government would be prepared to give up any provisions where it would seem that private parties were entitled to equitable consideration. The remaining clauses of the bill were of a miscellaneous character, and mainly intended to protect the revenue. He did not by any means consider this a perfect bill. It had been brought up more hurriedly than he could have wished, but looking at the necessity of a bill of the kind, he thought it better to bring it forward at this early stage, even if it did contain some such defects as he had referred to. The passing of a bill of this kind he regarded as a part of the financial proposals made by the Government at the beginning of this session. He stated then that he intended to renew the Stamp Act, which had expired, and also to introduce some form of modified Customs taxation. He still adhered to that principle. If he remained in office until next year he intended to combine these two forms of legislation in one scheme. His colleagues had authorised him to say that if they remained in office they would introduce some bill which would considerably modify the Customs taxation of the country. He wished that this bill should be considered in conjunction with that measure. If the bill should be now passed, with whatever alterations the committee might make in it, it would at any rate ensure them a certain amount of revenue, which would more or less affect the question whether it was necessary to raise certain other amounts by Customs taxation. If he remained in office, he might find it desirable to introduce another modification of the laws relating to stamp duties.

Mr. H. C. DANGAR: You had better defer the whole question until then.

Mr. FORSTER thought it was better now to obtain the revenue, believing that this form of taxation was one which the country did not disapprove of, and that it was right in principle, whatever objection might be made to its details; and offering it as he did, as a portion of a scheme which might be required to be further modified next session, he hoped that under all these circumstances the House would consent to the second reading.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asked how much the bill would yield?

Mr. FORSTER was led to believe that it would realize at the rate of £100,000 a year.

Mr. LLOYD had no intention to make any extended remarks, because he had no intention to oppose the bill. Anything he had to say he should say in committee. The hon. member said that it was not a new measure he was proposing, and thereby wished to relieve himself from any inconvenience lest some of his best friends might oppose it. Since the hon. gentleman commenced speaking, he had taken the trouble to find out the progress the rejected bill made in passing through the House, and to his surprise and amusement he found that that Act had the strong opposition of the Colonial Treasurer. There were two bills introduced about 1865. The hon. gentleman voted against them both. In the last of these bills, which became the present Act, the hon. gentleman was in a minority of four in opposing the second reading, and when the measure was in committee he did everything he could to oppose it in every possible way. He saw by the divisions in committee that he proposed that the word "agreement" should be omitted, but was in a minority of 8 to 28. Then the hon. gentleman proposed to omit "bills of lading" and he was again one of a minority of 8, the majority being 28. He then proposed that "drafts" or "orders" should be omitted, but was in a minority of 7. Then the hon. gentleman proposed the omission of the words "and receipts on discharges for payment of money," and voted with the minority on that question. It was remarkable that the hon. gentleman who so determinedly opposed the bill in 1865 should now come forward and propose a similar measure. The hon. gentleman said that the Act expired by accident. It expired by the design of the then Opposition in doing all they could to turn the late Government out of office. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) The House last session was prorogued on the 25th of June. There was no necessity for the Government to introduce a bill that session, as it was intended to call Parliament together again early. The Government intended to renew the Stamp Bill early in the ensuing session. The next session commenced on the 3rd November, and the financial statement was made on the 16th. In that statement the Government said it would be necessary to bring in a bill at once to renew the Stamp Act which would expire on the 31st December following. The Colonial Treasurer had at all events done the late Government no honour by saying that he had evidence of their intentions by finding a bill in the Treasury partly prepared. But if the bill which the late Government had arranged to introduce. It was simply the draft of a bill prepared by the Stamp Commissioner, which two members of the Government were to alter or, amend as they thought desirable. But those two members never sat on the bill. With regard to the present bill, he thought the Government were very much to blame for not having brought it in at an earlier period of the session. The revenue from the old Stamp Act amounted to about £100,000 a year. Six months of the year had elapsed since the Act expired, and there had consequently been a loss to the revenue of £50,000. There were other reasons why the Act should have been renewed earlier. People had become accustomed to pay stamp duties, and it was not desirable they should be allowed to get out of that habit. The Colonial Treasurer knew that whenever he brought in a bill he would receive support from both sides of the House; but he knew at the same time that it would be opposed by some of the best supporters of the Government. Thus it was that the bill was brought in at the tail end of the session, and he supposed the hon. gentleman did not care whether it was passed or not. He quite concurred with the hon. gentleman in his remarks respecting the impolicy of a Government depending upon the land revenue, because from various causes—droughts, floods, the reduction in the price of wool, &c., it might be reduced any time by 75 per cent, and it was desirable that we should have other sources of revenue to fall back upon. He did not, however, concur with the hon. gentleman in his proposal to take off the penny receipt stamp. It was the least inconvenient stamp to the people, and yielded a revenue of £10,000 a year. [Mr. MACINTOSH: And £20,000 annoyance.] All taxation, of course, was annoying. It was a tax which no one felt; and the Colonial Treasurer would do wrong if he took it off. He was pleased to hear the hon. gentleman say he intended to propose a modification of the Customs taxation. The hon. gentleman would receive his (Mr. Lloyd's) support in doing that. It was the intention of the late Government to have brought in a measure for the same object.

Mr. S. O. BROWN said it was his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill. He quite agreed that it proposed a proper mode of raising revenue. He should not have risen to address the House now but that he intended to propose two or three important amendments when the bill was in committee; and he thought it would be much better for him to explain the effect of those amendments on the second reading; for, when in committee, it was often difficult to make hon. members understand what it was that was proposed. He was in perfect accordance with the Colonial Treasurer as to the policy of giving up the succession duties; but, if it was the hon. gentleman's intention to do away with them, clauses 35 to 38 appeared to be unnecessary. In the interpretation clause there was a definition of the meaning of the word "settled." Clauses 35 to 38 enacted the duties that were to be paid upon the settlement. If the duties referred to in these various clauses were not succession duties, he could not understand under what head they would come. He thought the hon. gentleman must intend to impose succession duties, because the third schedule defined the amount payable on succession duties. Under the late Act all settlements paid a duty of £1, and, when a contingency arose, upon which the parties came into possession, the succession duty was payable. That he understood was intended to be given up; if so, the clauses he had referred to must have been left in the bill by mistake. By clause 11, his hon. friend appeared to have departed altogether from the principles contained in the two stamp bills before the House. Under the law, as originally brought in, it was intended to compel everybody to stamp documents before they were written. And the Colonial Treasurer, after a very hard contest, succeeded in modifying the bill, so that documents might be written on unstamped paper; but they were to be subject to a fine if not stamped within one month. But in this bill his hon. friend had departed from the principle which he then contended for, because, although in the interpretation clause he made the word instrument to mean any written or printed documents, he only allowed to be stamped within a month certain documents specially mentioned; that was a conveyance on the sale of real property, or any memorandum under the Real Property Act, or any lease. So that, in point of fact, whilst the old Act allowed all instruments to be written on unstamped paper, and allowed them to be stamped within one month without a fine, this bill would only allow those three kinds of instruments to be stamped. Why should a conveyance of real property be allowed a month without being subject to fine, and not an agreement? He could not understand why that exception should be made. When the bill was in committee, he should move the omission of that proviso in the 11th clause, and leave the law as enacted by the two Stamp Acts—that any instrument stamped within a month should not be liable to a fine. Under the old law any document could be given in evidence; and if it were not stamped the Judge had the power to receive the amount of the duty and impose the fine, and send the document to the Commissioner to be stamped. If that had not been permitted, a person suing upon an unstamped agreement would have had no case; he regretted that his hon. friend had made no provision for unstamped documents being received in evidence under the like conditions. Sir James Martin's bill had a clause which rendered all notes valueless which were not written on unimpressed paper. After a long struggle that clause was struck out of the bill, and it was enacted that the adhesive stamp might be used in the case of promissory notes, bills of lading, and agreements. It was impossible to get impressed paper in the country; and to insist upon the use of impressed paper would greatly interfere with all the operations of business. While one clause of the bill proposed to compel the use of impressed paper, another allowed the use of adhesive stamps in certain cases. If the bill were passed in its present shape persons would not be able to sue on a bill that was not written on impressed paper, for no power was given to the Judge to send it to the Commissioner to be stamped. He hoped hon. members would assist him in carrying such amendments in committee as would allow of the document being written first and stamped afterwards, that if it was not stamped within a certain time a due should be imposed, and that if it came into a court of law unstamped, the Judge should have the power to take the money and send it to the Commissioner. A man might take an unstamped bill in the hurry of business, but under the 27th clause a penalty would be imposed if he attempted to negotiate it, and the receiver of the bill was deprived of all advantage from it. The 38th clause contained a proviso which confined the bill to cases of death after the passing of the Act. The first and second Stamp Acts only referred to cases arising after the passing of the Act. Now only a probate duty according to the schedule was to be paid, and when that was paid all the demands of the Government in regard to the property included in that probate were satisfied. That being the intention of the bill all the clauses which followed down to the 56th were a mere encumbrance; and the provision which was made for ascertaining whether the correct amount had been sworn to in the first instance was absolutely correct would involve the party in great annoyance, delay, and expense, while at the same time it would add nothing to the revenue. In some cases the amount sworn to might be an under-estimate, but in others it would be an over-estimate; and if a balance were struck it would not amount to much in the course of a year, either way. If parties were to be put to all the trouble of rendering accounts as provided for in these clauses, the Government might just as well levy succession and legacy duties at once. The Treasurer's intention was to do away with succession duties, but a close examination of the bill showed that provision was made not only for probate duty, but also for duty under the third schedule calculated according to the final balance. The Treasurer made some slight mistake in the answer he gave to the hon. member for the Hawkesbury in regard to widows. If his hon. friend only intended to charge probate duty, he was going beyond the old law in returning half per cent. to the widow. He could not see why a widow should not pay the same probate duty as any other person, although it was not thought right to charge her legacy or succession duty which had been charged on children, relations, or strangers under the law. He quite agreed with what had been said with regard to receipts. If we wished to impose a stamp duty on the principle that only those who deal in money should pay for it, he thought every one who received money could afford to pay a penny stamp. He thought the hon. Colonial Treasurer had overshot the mark in fixing a duty of 5 per cent. on probate where the value of an estate exceeded £20,000. He admitted that if we were going to do away with succession duties, and make only one duty, the probate duty should be somewhat higher; but 5 per cent. was too excessive. When the bill went into committee, he would propose a uniform rate of one and a half or two per cent. on obtaining letters of administration. He would also endeavour to do away with the innovation of inserting upon stamped paper before the document was written, because he believed such a provision would lead to great hardship. He would have much pleasure in voting for the second reading, because he thought the bill, with some amendments, would be a very good one. It was a great improvement upon the old law, and was less cumbersome and more easily understood.

Mr. STUART thought that anything more harassing, vexatious, or detrimental to the course of trade could hardly be imagined than the provision respecting stamped instruments. It had been urged as a reason for giving up the penny stamp on receipts that great inconvenience was caused in remote districts of the colony by the difficulty of procuring stamps, but it would be found infinitely more difficult to find embossed bill stamps. He was in favour of stamp duties because they were the most convenient kind of duty that could be collected, but he did not know upon what principle their imposition could be defended. He did not see upon what principle a bill of exchange should be stamped and a receipt not precisely the same property passed from hand to hand in the one case as in the other. He could not see, therefore, why a penny receipt would suffice in the one case—though under the proposed bill no stamp duty would be charged on receipts—and a higher duty required in the other. Why should they have the excessive difference that is proposed here? Surely a uniform duty upon these bills might be made. He did not see why there should be a differential scale. These documents acted precisely as receipts; they were the evidence of the transfer of property from one person to another. If not duty, or only a penny stamp, was required upon a cash transaction, why should so large a duty be required upon a credit transaction? He quite agreed with the hon member for Newtown that receipts should not be exempt from duty, for he did not see that there was any pressing hardship in them, though there might be some inconvenience in them. If a penny stamp on a receipt was inconvenient, a 6s. stamp on other documents was much more inconvenient; but inconvenience was no reason why taxation should be abolished. Many of the details of this bill would require to be very carefully watched, for the Act seemed to have been drawn with a desire to make it as inconvenient as possible. While stringent penalties ought to be imposed for any breach of the Act, the Act itself ought to be made as little oppressive as possible. This was always an irritating tax, and the chief argument in its favour was, that it was self-collecting. The charge of 6d. for every copy of a bill of lading he considered especially excessive. As his objections to the bill principally related to matters of detail, he would reserve what he had to say until they got into committee. He hoped the hon. Colonial Treasurer would give them time to consider these matters, before going on with the bill in committee.

Mr. FITZPATRICK could only come to the conclusion that the hon. member in charge of this bill had been influenced by the traditions of the department, and he had noticed that the traditions of all fiscal departments were inimical to the business out of doors. The theory seemed to be that every man they dealt with was a rogue, and the more difficulties thrown in their way the more likely you were to get at the truth. This, he believed, was altogether a mistake. He thought the whole of the duties provided in this bill were cast altogether on too high a scale. He approved of the principle of stamp duties, but he thought they should be more reasonable. Many of these duties were out of all proportion, as for instance the duty on the conveyance of transferred property under £10, sixpence was far too high. He objected also to the sliding scale in part 1 of schedule 3. He could not see why the rate should increase in proportion as the amount increased. Why should they charge five times as much on £20,000 as the did on £1000? It was quite the contrary in ordinary business. An auctioneer, for instance, charged his commission at a lower rate in proportion as the value of the sale increased. The duty on bank notes, too, he thought excessive. He desired to raise his voice in support of the omission of the stamps upon receipts. It was true that no principle was involved in this, but his objection was on the ground of the practical inconvenience, which fell chiefly on the labouring classes. This particular tax had always been of more annoyance than it was worth.

Mr. NELSON cordially supported the omission of the duty on receipts, which he regarded as a very unequal tax. A person signing a receipt for £100,000 paid the same tax as a person who signed a receipt for £2. The burden of this tax fell chiefly upon the small tradesman, the mechanic, and the country storekeeper. He should vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. DIBBS was opposed to stamp duties, yet still, as they were bound to have them, he would support the bill. He would be found doing his best to amend the measure in committee. He was glad that the Government did not propose to renew the penny stamp on receipts, as it caused great trouble and annoyance, and would not yield any considerable sum. He would ask the Treasurer to make an exception with regard to stamp duties upon life policies, so as to encourage economy among the people. He thought that the rates in the schedule were far too high, and he should do his best to reduce them.

Mr. DRIVER said that when this tax was first introduced it was considered a most objectionable piece of legislation, and was only introduced because of the shortness of revenue. He maintained that it was very undesirable to renew the bill now at a time when they had a flourishing revenue. He had stated his objection to these duties before his constituents, having seen the evil effects of the working of the bill, and he should do his best to prevent the bill passing into law, even in an amended form. They heard hon. members talking in loud tones of making this a free port, yet if there were any taxes that were felt to be less oppressive than others, it was the taxes levied through the Custom House. He could not understand the principle of this bill, which would tax the hard earnings of a man, and prevent them being distributed without a considerable deduction to his children. He knew that succession duties had caused more annoyance than any other kind of duties. Would anyone tell him that there was no such duty payable under this Act.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: On a probate duty.

Mr. DRIVER said that that was not one per cent. as it was before, but five per cent.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: We hope to make it 1 per cent.

Mr. DRIVER contended that it was doubtful whether they won'd get the assent of the Government to that course. He objected to the imposition of a fee of 10s. being charged upon a lease, and 10s. upon the counterpart of the lease, of small property. This was a far greater hardship than was involved in the payment of a fee of 2s upon a bill of lading representing property of the value of £1000. These were a few of the reasons he had for opposing the bill. It was almost impossible to expect any great amendment in the bill when the Government made up their minds to oppose any amendment that might be proposed.

Mr. R. B. SMITH thought the hon. member for West Sydney gave a very absurd argument for supporting this bill. The hon. gentleman said he was entirely opposed to the principle of the bill, but that he would support it, because the Colonial Treasurer had promised to remove some of the Customs' duties. With regard to himself, he intended to vote against the second reading of the measure. He told his constituents he should do that at the last election. He could not hope to amend the bill in committee.

Mr. CAMERON admitted that, under the bill now proposed, a very large amount of the oppression which naturally had sprung out of the late statute had been removed—principally by the abolition of the receipt duties and also the exemption of receipts for workmen's wages contracts between masters and servants. He should vote for the second reading of the bill, hoping that it would be amended in committee. Notwithstanding the overflowing Treasury, he did not think it desirable to give up the mode of taxation proposed by the bill. With

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Prowning Beauty, barque, 345 tons, Captain Roberts, from Newcastle 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Stag, barque, 336 tons, Captain Kerr, from Mauritius 27th April, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Daphne, ship, 955 tons, Captain Cross, from London March 2. J. R. Cattell and Co., agents.

Bulli (s.), 500 tons, Captain Morwick, from Melbourne 4th instant. Bulli Co., agents.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sheed, from Ulladulla and Clyde River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ewen and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan, Miss Cochran, Mrs. Hawden, Miss Flanigan, Mrs. Buckly, Messrs. Guy, Berry, Berkinshaw, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 316 tons, Captain Garde, from Eden and Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. Ritchie, Curtis, Halloway, Kennedy, M'Cauley, Munn, Linde, Harris, Crisham, Rev. Mr. Percival, and 9 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co. agents.

You Yangs (s.), 700 tons, Captain Alfred Thruscell, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Mr. and Miss Cronin, Miss Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Levy and 2 children, Mrs. Gardiner, Messrs. Masters, Fraser, R. Ritchen, C. A. Jones, O. Mahoney, W. G. Gray, A. S. Low, J. Troup, Reynoor, W. Dewar, Denny, J. Fraser, Master Barber, and 60 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

H.M.S. Barracouta, for Fiji.

JUNE 9.

Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Windsor Castle, for London.
Pearl (s.), for Torres Straits.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

William Turner, for Cheefoo; Leonore, for Java; H.M.S. Pearl, for Levuka.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 9.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Shepherd, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. Shepherd and child.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss G. J. Dunsmuro, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. M. A. J. Ahern, Messrs. J. White, Shepland, Collis, J. Forbes, F. Wallace, J. Williams, and 15 in the steerage.

Glengairn, ship, 894 tons, Captain Femister, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Femister, Miss Matbey, Messrs. T. Walley and Macbattie.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 9.

Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 20,000 feet timber; Pioneer, from Shoalhaven, with 55 kegs butter, 25 sides bacon, 18 pigs, 5 calves, 2 coops fowls; Confidence, from the Bellinger, with 25,000 feet cedar; Vine, from the Macleay, with 632 bags maize, 5 hides, 3 cases eggs; Yarra Yarra (s.), from Wollongong, with 500 tons coal; Kembla (s.), Alert, from Newcastle, with 80 boxes soap, 123 hides, 16 tons tin, 231 tons coal; Peri, from Ballina, with 2600 staves, 34,000 feet cedar; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Catherine Hill Bay, with 250 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 9.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Catherine Hill Bay; Alert, Kembla (s.), Yarra Yarra (s.), for Newcastle; Vine, for the Macleay; Pioneer, for Jervis Bay; White Cloud, for the Manning; Alexander Berry, for Shoalhaven; Confidence, for the Bellinger; Pioneer, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

(A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.)

Daphne, from London: 101 packages stationery, 356 packages hardware, 648 grates, 1100 bashes, 971 ovens, 71 iron pots, 100 bundles mats, 10,125 bricks, 160 cases oilstores, a quantity of naval stores, 13 cases planes, 1 bin malt, 17 packages machinery, 602 packages powder, 95 retorts, 14 pairs bellows, 60 grindstones, 998 iron pipes, 220 casks 1895 cases 24 balts 1750 bags 3794 packages merchandize.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 120 bags oatmeal, 30 cases fruit, 120 packages boots, 500 boxes candles, 100 bags potatoes, 21 hogsheads beer, 108 bales hay, 30 cases salt, 30 coils wire, 4 bales cottons, 1 bale newspapers, 10 cases whisky, 20 cases tobacco, 12 cases biscuits, 50 cases drapery, 30 cases sundries, 20 crates cauliflowers.

Ex Daphne: 750 boxes fire-metal candles—John Fraser and Co.

Ex Daphne: 84 cases cocoa, confectionery, fancy soaps, paste blacking, Borwick's baking powder, jujubes and pastilles, gelatine, essences, jar salt, herrings, mustards; 30 casks barley; 100 mats dates; 116 sacks Westall's double-stoved salt—J. R. Love.

Ex Daphne: 1 pipe madeira; 1 butt 4 quarter-casks Amontillado sherry—Foote and Barcroft.

Ex Daphne: 20 barrels tar; 2 casks bolts; 2 cases hardware; 16 pairs smiths' bellows; 4 cases butchers' knives, woolwork, and pistolware; 5 cases vases and lustres; 25 cases superior English furniture—Charles Wright.

Ex Summer Cloud, and Norham Castle: 30 hogsheads 80 quarter-casks 10 octaves 450 cases Bisquit, Dubouche, and Co.'s brandy; 5 hogsheads colouring; 2230 packages—Stewart, Garrick, and Co.

Ex Norham Castle: 20 cases B wax vestas; 4 cases printed mole trousers; 1 bale kerseys, 1 case anti-rheumatic flannels—Nelson, Brothers.

Ex Norham Castle: 3 cases Mosley's table cutlery.

Ex Cape Sable: 14 trunks boots—Williams and Bennett.

Ex Kosciusko: 18 trunks boots—Williams and Bennett.

Ex Kosciusko: 3 cases fancy back and poll combs; 2 cases cricket bats; 2 cases wood hoops; 3 cases Lamplough's pyretic saline; 6 cases Jacquot's French backing; Jeanes Judson's dyes; 3 cases Fowell's balsam of aniseed; 3 cases Rugby foot balls; 2 cases Ray's conguline; 2 cases assorted Prayer Books; 2 cases Atkinson's infants' preservative; 3 cases brooch and earring cases; 3 cases butchers' knives, 5 to 18 inch; 2 cases assorted dram flasks; 2 cases Mordant's liquid gum; 3 cases Collis Browne's chlorodyne; 10 cases assorted fancy goods; 4 cases Lachnal's patent concertinas; 3 cases assorted toy drums; 2 cases claw and carved meerschaums; 5 cases torrified clay pipes—W. Suber and Sons.

Ex Kosciusko: 10 cases York hams; 53 cases N. W. and Cheshire cheese—W. H. Ariell.

Ex Kosciusko and Norman Castle: Pianofortes and harmoniums (Mater and Co.)—Huenerbein, 218, Pitt-street.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

Glengairn, for London: 1377 bales wool, 557 cakes 12,258 ingots copper, 3894 ingots tin, 309 casks tallow, 3603 bags bark, 85 logs timber; 19 cases pearlshell, 7 packages beeswax, 65 bales cotton, 17,140 horns, 569 hides, 314 bales leather, 43,339 bones.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LEVUKA.—By H.M.S. Pearl, this day, at 9 a.m.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Hallowe'en, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wentworth (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE PER NUBIA FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails containing letters, packets, and newspapers, specially marked "via Galle," will be made up at this office, and forwarded per Ellora to Melbourne, on Friday, the 11th instant.

Mails will close as follows:—
Registered letters at 1.30 p.m.
Unregistered letters at 2 p.m.
Newspapers and packets at 1 p.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 7th June, 1875.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

MAILS will be made up at this office on Monday, 14th instant, per Brisbane, closing at 3 p.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom. Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Brisbane unless marked otherwise.

General Post Office, 8th June.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 9: Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Torrance, for Brisbane, Townsville, and Cooktown; Hallowe'en, ship, 950 tons, Captain Watt, for Shanghai.

The ship Daphne, which arrived yesterday from London, passed through the Downs on the 3rd and cleared the Channel on 6th March. She had no N.E. trades, but crossed the Equator in longitude 28 6 W. on the 31st March; very scant S.E. trades were experienced. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 2nd May, and she ran down her easting on a mean parallel of latitude 48° S. Experienced strong gales from N.N.W. to W. The S.W. cape of Tasmania was rounded on the 25th May, and since then light variable winds prevailed until Saturday last, when she fell in with the late easterly gale.

The A. and A. mail steamer, City of Melbourne, hence for San Francisco, arrived on the 6th instant. She sailed from Sydney on May 8, and has therefore prorogued her passage and delivered her mails four days in advance of contract time.

The Southern Cross (s.) sailed yesterday afternoon for Hobart Town. The body of the late Captain Clinch was taken down by her for interment.

The Hunter (s), from Twofold Bay, brings up 200 bags bark, 400 cases maizena, 200 loose cheeses, 7 bales wool, 150 kegs butter, 8 horses, and sundries.

The barque Stag left Mauritius on 27th April, and has come on to this port seeking. She has had moderate westerly weather throughout.

The flags on board the various ships and steamers in harbour, were kept at half-mast yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Captain John Clinch.

The Prowning Beauty left Newcastle on the 1st instant, bound to Auckland, with a cargo of coals. She fell in with the late easterly gale, and from the damage received, and being very leaky, has had to put into port to effect repairs.

The John Penn (s.) left Clyde River at 2 p.m. on the 8th, touched at Ulladulla, and arrived in Sydney, at 9 a.m. on the 9th. She experienced light N.W. winds and fine weather throughout the passage. She brings the following cargo: 29 hides, 4 bales leather, 2 bales skins, 12 bags oysters, 80 kegs butter, 1 cask tallow, 6 pigs, and sundries.

The You Yangs (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 p.m. June 4th, passed Wilson's Promonsory at 9 p.m. on the 5th, anchored in Oberon Bay at 7 a.m. on the 6th, and got underway again at 11.30 a.m. on the 7th; passed Gabo Island at noon on the 8th, Cape St. George at 10 a.m. on the 9th, arriving at Sydney Heads same day, at 9 p.m. Experienced a fresh gale from the eastward to Wilson's Promontory, the gale increasing with severe squalls and rain; put back into Oberon Bay for shelter, where she remained twenty-eight hours, when the weather moderated; got underway, and had strong N.E. wind with much sea to Cape St. George, with moderate northerly winds to Sydney Heads.

The Bulli (s.), Captain Morwick, left Sandridge pier, Melbourne, at 5 p.m. on the 4th instant. After clearing Port Phillip Heads encountered a strong easterly gale; at daylight on the 5th stood close in shore and coasted up in comparatively smooth water; at 6 p.m. got within two miles of the Promontory, but could make no headway against the gale; turned round and anchored in Oberon Bay. The gale continued all Sunday up till 10 a.m. on Monday, when the wind changed suddenly to the N.W. At noon passed the Promontory; from thence to Bulli experienced strong northerly wind and a heavy N.E. swell; 9th instant, at 11 a.m., arrived at Bulli, took in a cargo of coal, and entered Port Jackson at 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Wallace, late chief officer of the City of Adelaide (s.), has been appointed to the same position in the E. and A. mail steamer Brisbane.

### NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.—Edith Haviland, brig, Reddy, from Melbourne.
June 5.—Monola, ship, Sneddon, from Wallaroo.
June 5.—Esaby (s.), Kennedy, from Sydney.
June 8.—Nelson, ship, Christian, from Melbourne.
June 8.—Prince Victor, barque, James, from Melbourne.
June 8.—Coq du Village, barque, Smith, from Lyttelton.
June 8.—Remington, ship, Monroe, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Neptune, brig, Crall, for Wellington, with 370 tons coal, 24 cases oranges.
June 8.—Blackbird (s.), Torrence, for Sydney.
June 8.—Macedon (s.), Clark, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 500 tons coal, 67 bags bones, 2 bales bags.
June 8.—Woodbine, barque, M'Laren, for Adelaide, with 395 tons coal.
June 8.—Sea Nymph, brig, Brady, for New Caledonia, with 410 tons coal, 5 bundles bags, 50 sheep, 4 bales hay.
June 8.—Bobycito, barque, Lusher, for Dunedin, with 600 tons coal.
June 8.—Empress, barque, Lee, for Adelaide, with 810 tons coal.
June 8.—Westeria, barque, Heslop, for Adelaide, with 88 tons coal.
June 8.—Malsolm, schooner, Langworthy, for Hobart Town, with 260 tons coal.
June 8.—H. J. Libby, American barque, Brooks, for Java, with 527 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 8.—Saxonia, Markswarth, Lady Huma, Banshee, from Sydney.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To Captain Thruscell,

Sir,—At the termination of a rather long and anxious passage from Melbourne, we wish to offer you our congratulations and thanks for the care and attention that have made that passage so much more comfortable than might have been anticipated under the adverse circumstances of wind and weather.

Hoping that it may not again be your fate to have such a protracted voyage,

We remain, &c.,

| | |
|---|---|
| J. S. Moreton Dixon | Richard White Risby |
| William H. Herbert | John Denny |
| A. S. Low | William Fram |
| John Fraser | A. Dixon |
| William Dewar | Florence A. Dixon |
| Jno. H. Holman | E. Gardiner |
| B. O. Mahony | E. M. Crain |
| J. Blyman | Mary Lester |
| C. A. Jones | R. Levy. |
| W. G. Gray | |

s.s. You Yangs, off Sydney Heads, June 9, 1875.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Otago (s.), Alma, from New Zealand; Mary Francis, Nalad, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

June 7.—Star of the Mersey, from Newcastle.
June 8.—Athens, Helen White, Phillis, from Newcastle; Lass of Gowrie, from Port Natal; Homeward, from London.

### SYDNEY HEADS.

| DATE. | TIME. | WIND. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 8. | 8.30 a.m. | W. | Light, and clear. |
| | Noon. | W. | Ditto, and ditto. |
| | 5 p.m. | W. | Ditto, and ditto. |

### WINDS AND WEATHER.—JUNE 9.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Normantown—NE. | Fine | Gladstone—SE. | Fine |
| Gilbert Town—NE. | Fine | Rockhampton—Calm. | Cloudy |
| Etheridge—SE. | Fine | Maryborough—Calm. | Fine |
| Cardwell—SE. | Fine | Roma—SW. | Fine |
| Townsville—Calm. | Cloudy | Taroom—SW. | Fine |
| Bowen—E. | Cloudy | Cape Moreton—SW. | Fine |
| Mackay—Calm. | Fine | Brisbane—SE. | Fine |
| Copperfield—Calm. | Fine | Toowoomba—SE. | Fine |
| Stanthorp—Calm. | Fine | Warwick—Calm. | Fine. |

| N. S. W. | A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | ...Calm. Fine, frosty | Calm. Fine |
| Casino | ...Calm. Fine | W. Fine |
| Grafton | ...SW. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Clarence Heads | ...SW. Cloudy | SW. Fine, sea smooth |
| Glen Innes | ...Calm. Very cold | Calm. Cloudy |
| Inverell | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Armidale | ...N. Fine | W. Cloudy |
| Tamworth | ...NW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gunnedah | ...SW. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Boggabri | ...Calm. Fine, cold | SW. Fine |
| Narrabri | ...Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Wee Waa | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Pilliga | ...Calm. Frosty | Calm. Fine |
| Walgett | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Brewarina | ...Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Bourke | ...Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Muswellbrook | ...NW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Murrurundi | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Singleton | ...Calm. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Maitland | ...W. Fine | W. Fine |
| Taree | ...W. Fine | W. Fine |
| Port Stephens | ...W. Fine, no sea | Calm. Dull, no sea |
| Newcastle | ...NW. Fine, sea mod. | NW. Fine, sea smooth |
| Barrenjoey | ...W., light. Cloudy | NW., light. Fine |
| Windsor | ...Calm. Fine, foggy | NE. Fine |
| Sydney | ...WNW. Fine | NW. Fine |
| South Head | ...W. Fine, no sea | W. Fine, no sea |
| Wollongong | ...Calm. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Kiama | ...Calm. Fine | W., light. Fine |
| Ulladulla | ...NW. Fine, no sea | NW. Fine, no sea |
| Jervis Bay | ...NW. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Goulburn | ...Calm. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Braidwood | ...W. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Araluen | ...W. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Moruya | ...NE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Queanbeyan | ...ESE. Cloudy, cold | Calm. Fine |
| Bombala | ...Calm. Fine, frosty | E. Fine |
| Cooma | ...NE., light. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Bega | ...SW. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Eden | ...S. Fine | NE., light. Fine |
| Gabo Island | ...N. Clear, Fine | Calm. Fine, clear |
| Yass | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Gundagai | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tumut | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Overcast |
| Albury | ...NE. Thick, showery | Calm. Threatening |
| Mount Victoria | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Bathurst | ...Calm. Foggy | S. Fine |
| Carcoar | ...Calm. Sharp frost | W. Cloudy |
| Hill End | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Mudgee | ...Calm. Cloudy | W. Fine |
| Gulgong | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Castlereagh | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Merriwa | ...Calm. Fine | NW. Fine |
| Coolah | ...Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Fine |
| Wellington | ...Calm. Foggy | Calm. Fine |
| Dubbo | ...Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Fine |
| Orange | ...Calm. Foggy | SW. Fine |
| Forbes | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Grenfell | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Young | ...NE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wagga Wagga | ...Calm. Light rain | Calm. Dull |
| Urana | ...Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Fine, cloudy |
| Deniliquin | ...NW. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Hay | ...Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Fine |
| Moulamein | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Balranald | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Euston | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Wentworth | ...Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine. |

| VICTORIA. | | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | ...NNE. Fine | 29·966 | 48·7 |
| Queenscliff | ...N. Fine | 29·83 | 51· |
| Cape Shank | ...WNW. Fine | 29·61 | 50· |
| Cape Otway | ...NNW. Cloudy | 29·638 | 54· |
| Portland | ...NW. Cloudy, fine | 29·818 | 50· |
| Port Albert | ...Calm. Cloudy | 29·934 | 55· |
| S. AUSTRALIA. | | | |
| Guichen Bay | ...N. Fine | 29·799 | 58·6 |
| Adelaide | ...N. Cloudy, dull | 29·791 | 53·5 |
| M'Donnell Bay | ...N. Fine | | |
| Port Darwin | ...NE. Fine | 29·784 | 73· |
| Penke | ...Calm. Fine | 60· | 55· |
| Daly Waters | ...Calm. Fine | | |
| Alice Springs | ...SE. Fine | | |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 32′ 45″ East. 22nd January, 1875.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Fahr., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force is as the square foot deducted from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Humidity, 0 to 100.
Scales of { Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JUNE 7, 1875. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Velocity | Wind: Force. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 29·973 | 54·0 | 97 | WNW. | 7 | 0·2 | 1 | 1·77 | 6·0 |
| P.M. 3 | ·901 | 60·5 | 64 | WNW. | 6 | 0·2 | 1 | | |
| 9 | ·984 | 53·3 | 80 | NW. | 3 | 0·0 | 3 | | 5·0 |
| Mean ... | 29·952 | 55·9 | 80·3 | | 5·3 | 0·1 | 3·7 | | 5·5 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·048.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shade { Maximum | 61·0 | Sun—maximum | 96·7 |
| Shade { Minimum | 53·0 | Grass—minimum | 47·3 |

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 134·8 at

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·3.

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 8, 35·594 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 16 years for period January 1 to June 1, 26·710, inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 16 years, 52·375 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

| Stations. | Lowest distance from East coast in miles. Height above sea in feet. | At 9 A.M.—June 8, 1875. Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Forces. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum. | Minimum. | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | 50 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·1 | 37·3 | 0 |
| Grafton | 22 | — | — | — | SW. | 1·0 | 71·2 | 45·2 | 0 |
| Inverell | 124 | — | 45·1 | 57 | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·0 | 33·5 | 0 |
| Narrabri | 196 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 65·4 | 43·0 | 0 |
| Armidale | 80 | 3378 | — | 79 | E. | 1·0 | — | — | 0 |
| Murrurundi | 94 | 1545 | 44·8 | — | Calm. | 0·0 | — | 45·3 | 0 |
| Casellis | 120 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | — | 24·2 | 0 |
| Muswellbk. | 68 | 475 | — | — | W. | 1·0 | 66·3 | 45·6 | 0 |
| Dubbo | 132 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·0 | 47·9 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 1 | 112 | 30·023 | 65·2 | 83 | NW. | 0·1 | 63·3 | 47·8 | 0 |
| Orange | 124 | 2691 | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 47·1 | 35·0 | 0·06 |
| Bathurst | 96 | 2200 | 29·096 | 58·5 | 87 | E. | 1·0 | 58·0 | 35·0 | 0 |
| Mt. Victoria | 61 | 3490 | 30·067 | 61·4 | 86 | W. | 0·1 | 49·9 | 38·9 | 0 |
| Forbes | 176 | — | 30·270 | 61·0 | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 61·2 | 41·1 | 0 |
| Sydney | 3 | 155 | 30·045 | 48·1 | 94 | WNW. | 0·0 | 61·0 | 45·5 | 0 |
| Young | 140 | — | — | — | — | E. | — | 60·0 | 38·1 | 0 |
| Wollongong | 0 | — | — | — | — | NE. | — | 63·6 | 41·7 | 0 |
| Goulburn | 54 | 2129 | 30·057 | 55·4 | 91 | Calm. | 0·0 | 55·0 | 31·4 | 0 |
| W. Wagga | 161 | — | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 54·9 | 41·9 | 0 |
| C. St. George | 0 | 170 | 29·971 | 49·6 | 78 | NW. | 1·0 | 61·2 | 46·6 | 0 |
| Queanbeyan | 60 | — | — | — | — | SE. | 1·0 | 58·2 | 35·1 | 0 |
| Cooma | 52 | 2637 | — | — | — | — | 1·0 | 51·0 | 25·8 | 0 |
| Albury | 173 | 572 | 29·915 | 48·1 | 82 | NNW. | 1·0 | 63·8 | 42·3 | 0·11 |
| Eden | 0 | 107 | 30·015 | 48·7 | 94 | SW. | 1·0 | 57·7 | 42·0 | 0·08 |

JUNE 8, 1875. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Velocity | Wind: Force. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·045 | 48·4 | 94 | WNW. | 3 | 0·0 | 10 | 0·00 | 5·5 |
| P.M. 3 | 29·930 | 51·4 | 57 | NNW. | 7 | 0·2 | 1 | | |
| 9 | ·969 | 53·3 | 83 | N. | 3 | 0·1 | 0 | | 7·0 |
| Mean ... | 29·981 | 54·4 | 78·0 | | 5 | 0·2 | 3·7 | | 6·5 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·052.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shade { Maximum | 61·5 | Sun—maximum | 97·5 |
| Shade { Minimum | 45·5 | Grass—minimum | 39·3 |

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 129·4.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m.,

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 9, 35·596 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 16 years for period January 1 to June 1, 26·710 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 16 years, 52·375 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

| Stations. | Lowest distance from East coast in miles. Height above sea in feet. | At 9 A.M.—June 9, 1875. Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Forces. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum. | Minimum. | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | 50 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·1 | 37·3 | 0 |
| Grafton | 22 | — | — | — | SW. | 1·0 | 72·2 | 45·2 | 0 |
| Inverell | 124 | — | 45·1 | 57 | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·0 | 33·5 | 0 |
| Narrabri | 196 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 65·4 | 43·0 | 0 |
| Armidale | 80 | 3378 | — | 79 | E. | 1·0 | — | — | 0 |
| Murrurundi | 94 | 1545 | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | — | 45·3 | 0 |
| Casellis | 120 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | — | 24·2 | 0 |
| Muswellbk. | 68 | 475 | — | — | W. | 1·0 | 66·3 | 45·6 | 0 |
| Dubbo | 132 | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 58·0 | 47·9 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 1 | 112 | 30·023 | 65·2 | 83 | NW. | 0·1 | 63·3 | 47·8 | 0 |
| Orange | 124 | 2691 | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 47·1 | 35·0 | 0·06 |
| Bathurst | 96 | 2200 | 29·096 | 58·5 | 87 | E. | 1·0 | 58·0 | 35·0 | 0 |
| Mt. Victoria | 61 | 3490 | 30·067 | 61·4 | 86 | W. | 0·1 | 49·9 | 38·9 | 0 |
| Forbes | 176 | — | 30·270 | 61·0 | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 61·2 | 41·1 | 0 |
| Sydney | 3 | 155 | 30·045 | 48·1 | 94 | WNW. | 0·0 | 61·0 | 45·5 | 0 |
| Young | 140 | — | — | — | — | E. | — | 60·0 | 38·1 | 0 |
| Wollongong | 0 | — | — | — | — | NE. | — | 63·6 | 41·7 | 0 |
| Goulburn | 54 | 2129 | 30·057 | 55·4 | 91 | Calm. | 0·0 | 55·0 | 31·4 | 0 |
| W. Wagga | 161 | — | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 54·9 | 41·9 | 0 |
| C. St. George | 0 | 170 | 29·971 | 49·6 | 78 | NW. | 1·0 | 61·2 | 46·6 | 0 |
| Queanbeyan | 60 | — | — | — | — | SE. | 1·0 | 58·2 | 35·1 | 0 |
| Cooma | 52 | 2637 | — | — | — | — | 1·0 | 51·0 | 25·8 | 0 |
| Albury | 173 | 572 | 29·915 | 48·1 | 82 | NNW. | 1·0 | 63·8 | 42·3 | 0·11 |
| Eden | 0 | 107 | 30·015 | 48·7 | 94 | SW. | 1·0 | 57·7 | 42·0 | 0·08 |

JUNE 8, 1875. CIVIL RECKONING.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Velocity | Wind: Force. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 30·045 | 48·4 | 94 | WNW. | 3 | 0·0 | 10 | 0·00 | 5·5 |
| P.M. 3 | 29·930 | 51·4 | 57 | NNW. | 7 | 0·2 | 1 | | |
| 9 | ·969 | 53·3 | 83 | N. | 3 | 0·1 | 0 | | 7·0 |
| Mean ... | 29·981 | 54·4 | 78·0 | | 5 | 0·2 | 3·7 | | 6·5 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·052.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shade { Maximum | 61·5 | Sun—maximum | 97·5 |
| Shade { Minimum | 45·5 | Grass—minimum | 39·3 |

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 129·4.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m.,

Total rainfall from January 1 to June 9, 35·596 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 16 years for period January 1 to June 1, 26·710 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 16 years, 52·375 inches.


## SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
TEMPORARY OFFICE, 32, HUNTER-STREET.

In consequence of a further advance in rates of interest in New Zealand, this Bank is now prepared to offer SPECIAL TERMS FOR FIXED DEPOSITS.
EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.
Sydney, 4th June, 1875.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.—Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.
A branch of the above Bank has this day been opened in Sydney, at No. 32, Hunter-street, pending early possession of premises purchased in Pitt-street. The bank undertakes the purchase and sale of bills on London, the Australian colonies, and New Zealand on the most favourable terms, and receives
DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS,
at rates which may be learned on application.
EDWARD B. HOLT, Manager.
Sy 26th April 1875.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at BEUMORE HOUSE, Darling-street, BALMAIN, for the transaction of usual bank business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, May 15th, 1875.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA
Established by Royal Charter, 1835.
SUB-BRANCHES of this Bank are now open for the transaction of all usual banking business as follows:—

| Office. | | In Charge of |
|---|---|---|
| 203, Pitt-street | .. .. | Mr. W. W. Birkmyre |
| 527, George-street South | .. | Mr. R. U. Love |
| Balmain .. .. | .. | Mr. Thos. Cranstoun |
| Newtown .. .. | .. | Mr. H. O. E. Bruun. |

Current accounts opened, and fixed deposits received, from £10 and upwards, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
Approved Bills discounted. Drafts on London, the Australian colonies, and New Zealand issued and purchased.
THOMAS INGRAM, Manager.
Sydney Branch, 3rd June, 1875.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
Established by Royal Charter, 1835.
A SUB-BRANCH of this Bank is now open at No. 208, Pitt-street, under the management of Mr. W. W. BIRKMYRE.
THOMAS INGRAM, Manager.
Sydney Branch, 3rd June, 1875.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Established by Royal Charter, 1835.
A SUB-BRANCH of this Bank is now opened at MUSWELLBROOK, under the management of Mr. John Henty, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
EDWARD HUGHES, Manager.
Maitland Branch, 3rd June, 1875.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Offices of this Company have been REMOVED to 71, New Pitt-street.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

DERWENT AND TAMAR ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Offices of this Company have been REMOVED to 71, New Pitt-street.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

ADELAIDE FLOUR
and
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
CAREY, GILLES, and CO. invite the attention of MILLERS, BAKERS, SPECULATORS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS to the extensive sale of Flour and Wheat at the BANK AUCTION ROOMS, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
consisting of
3876 sacks best ADELAIDE WHEAT,
and
773 sacks ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR, of various well-known brands.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

IMPORTANT TO GASFITTERS and IRONMONGERS.
SALE of Invoices selected for this market ex SUMMER CLOUD, and TALISMAN, on THURSDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.
CAREY, GILLES, and CO., Auctioneers.

LITTLE WANZER SEWING-MACHINE.
All Genuine Machines have OUR NAME STAMPED ON THE FACE PLATE.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents, Printers, and Bookbinders, 108, Pitt-street.

PIANOS. HARMONIUMS. PIANOS.—Just arrived, ex Kosciusko, and Norman Castle, two large shipments of PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, at
MATER and CO.'S (A. C. HUENERBEIN), Sydney Pianoforte Warehouse, 218, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE.—DEVOE'S FAUCET NOZZLES, now landing ex SIGNAL.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

TEAS, new season, ex AMOY and JANET.

Parliament. The evidence with which Mr. FARNELL favoured Parliament last week is strongly rebutted by a large quantity of evidence on the other side. For example, in a speech in favour of the repeal of the Act in England, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT says, "We are told that there were 1755 immoral women in Devonport and Plymouth, and that they have been reduced to less than one-half." Mr. FREDERICK WREFORD, Chief Superintendent of Police at Plymouth, denies the whole of this statement. Mr. LYNN, the Superintendent of the Devonport Police Force, says, "he does not know of one case of reclamation through the operation of the Act." Mr. NORMAN, the Secretary to the Albert Hospital, Devonport, says, "I think that there are no grounds whatever for thinking that the total number is lessened." Mr. FOLJAMBE STANLEY states "that during the eighteen months ending March, 1865, when the voluntary system existed, 28 per cent. of the women admitted into hospital were reclaimed; while, during the period from April, 1865, to December, 1869, only thirteen per cent. were reclaimed." The *Westminster Review* says:—"Of the various arguments in favour of these Acts, the one which is at once the most glaringly unsound, and the most easily refutable, is that which asserts that the Acts conduce in an special degree to the social and moral recovery of the women who come beneath their influence."

It is stated that the objection to the Act on the ground that a law for the contaminated may be made an instrument of persecution to the uncontaminated has been proved to be without foundation. In connection with this statement, it would be well to read the following statement of Mr. M'LAREN, M.P. for Edinburgh:—"The most disgusting and disgraceful part of these statistics is, I fear, too true, namely, that women were medically examined 49,389 times during the operation of these Acts and found 'free from disease' and 14,260 examinations took place in which a different result was found. In these 49,389 cases, the poor women," says Mr. M'LAREN, "have therefore been put to the torture on suspicion and acquitted by the executioners of the law of the crime laid to their charge." At the same time it must be remembered that when persons voluntarily adopt a mode of livelihood which is *contra bonos mores*, and is a danger to public health, they may make a rigid surveillance necessary, and they are not entitled to complain that what *they* have made necessary for the public good is unpleasant to themselves. We are quite aware of the difficulties in the way of applying the same law to men that the Acts apply to women; but granting the more serious objects to be gained, it is not a trifling objection to these Acts that, to one view at least, they are Acts framed by men sex to restrain and penalise the other sex, and Acts which, under certain conditions, make the punitive in one sex that the other sex may practise it with impunity. It might not be amiss to ask whether the law-making sex has not in its power another remedy besides, or rather remedy as well as an Act to lay hands on the sex, which must endure the laws that are laid down for it.

As to the statement of Mr. FARNELL, that compulsion has not been proved to be largely necessary, and that female victims are anxious to accept the provisions of these Acts voluntarily, there is room for doubt. The preponderance of evidence in England and elsewhere seems the other way. Two things have been established throughout the Continent of Europe. The first is that the system of inspection and regulation leads to a vast amount of clandestine vice, which can neither be inspected nor regulated, and that it is in connection with this clandestine form that the most serious phases of disease exist. Vice is generally more than a match for legislation. Vigilant laws lead to more vigilant culprits. More than half of the demoralization of the kind referred to exists on the Continent of Europe in a form that police inspection cannot possibly reach. It is not at all unlikely that compulsory Acts may lessen the number of public women absolutely, but there is considerable evidence that while lessening one branch of the evil they may create another branch that is more serious, because less repulsive and less easy to be grappled with.

In three exhaustive articles in the *Westminster Review* for 1869 and 1870 the governmental methods of dealing with this evil are discussed with great ability and with excellent taste. The *Westminster* remarks that there have been four policies in dealing with it: the first is the policy of indifference and *laisser faire*; the second is the policy of repression; the third is the policy of forcible regulation; the fourth is the policy of justice and common sense. It is shown by evidence the most ample and varied, that the first three policies have failed, and that if the special evils that have existed for the last three hundred years are even to be mitigated to any appreciable extent, communities must fall back on the policy of justice and common sense. By a policy of justice the *Westminster* means a voluntary policy, and a policy of philanthropy—a policy that eschews theological pride on the one hand, and social proscription and neglect on the other. The only successful method of dealing with the evil, according to the *Westminster Review*, is the method that proscribes vice itself, both openly and clandestinely. If this cannot be done nothing else can be done successfully. To say that there is no way of preventing vice is to say that there is no way of preventing the sufferings consequent upon it, and to say that there is no way of preventing vice is, according to the *Westminster*, to give up Christianity which declares just the opposite. As to the Contagious Diseases Acts, the *Westminster* says emphatically, that "these Acts will, if extended over and continued in our country, prove one of the greatest evils that has ever befallen it." For the sake of the country we hope that this statement of the *Westminster* will not prove to be correct. Certainly the evil that Mr. FARNELL proposes to legislate against is one that strikes so deep and travels so far; and one that inflicts so much cruelty and agony on innocent persons from generation to generation, that in the absence of some more effectual policy, we are not disposed to take exception to any experiment that may possibly limit its ravages, or lessen its malignity. We only hope that in the discussion of the Contagious Diseases Bill, Parliament will look dispassionately on all sides of the question, and that it will not expect an effectual cure from what is after all an inferior or a doubtful remedy.

SUMMARY PER P. AND O. STEAMER NUBIA.—The summary for transmission via Suez, in the branch steamer Hilora, will be published in Friday's issue of the *Herald*.

WOOLLENS, Clothing, Damaged Flannels, and Greys, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of Warehousemen, drapers, and others, to their unreserved sale of the above named goods, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List.—For Judgment: Rutter v. Esther. Motions Nisi for New Trial: Watson v. Watson (part heard), Tyrrell v. Thackeray, William Joachim v. O'Shanassy, Humphrey v. Powditch, Humphrey v. O'Neil, Anne Joachim v. O'Shanassy, Osborne v. M'Alister. Master's Office: At 12 noon: Lloyd and another v. Vickery and another, adjourned evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.—Thursday, June 10.—Causes: Scatchen v. Hiveley, Guy v. Fagan and another, Miles v. Carter, Hemey v. Walsh, Vine v. Webber, Brown v. Riley, Callaghan v. Farrelly, Quaimer v. Ryan, Ellis v. Harris, Casey v. Mitchell, Owen v. M'Elvenny.

MASTER BUTCHERS' PICNIC.—The annual picnic of the master butchers of the city and suburbs was held yesterday at Carrey's tea gardens, Botany Bay. Twelve large 'buses, together with a large number of buggies and cabs, containing from 500 to 600 passengers, left Wynyard-square, shortly after 10 o'clock, *en route* for Botany. The foremost 'bus contained the German Band, who performed throughout the journey. The majority of the 'buses were decorated with banners, and the procession was frequently cheered by those who watched its progress along George-street and the Botany Road. The weather was most favourable. When the party had reached Mr. Carrey's gardens, at Botany, various sports were entered upon, including football, quoits, and cricket. Shortly after 1 o'clock the large party sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by M. Compagnoni. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. M. Pitt, on whose right hand were the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. B. Palmer) and the Hon. John Sutherland; while Mr. Maidon (of Maidon, Hill, and Co.) occupied the vice-chair. The chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed in succession the usual loyal toasts—"The Queen and the Royal Family," "His Excellency the Governor," followed by "The Parliament of New South Wales." The Hon. John Sutherland responded, and said that he had not expected that this toast would have been proposed. He had come here at the invitation of the committee, and as he had a bad cold, he thought that the trip might do something to relieve it. On behalf of the Parliament, he returned them his sincere thanks, for the cordial manner in which its health had been proposed, and received by them. As regarded the Parliament, it was just as the people made it. And if the citizens were good, their members would be good also; but if their character was bad or indifferent, such in all probability would be the character of those whom they returned as their representatives. The present company was a most orderly one. Many believed, doubtless, that as now a number of butchers met together, that this meeting was nothing but a combination to raise the prices of butchers' meat. (Cries of, No, no, and laughter.) But he was not of that opinion. Much the same ideas would be probably entertained by the public if they read of a meeting of bakers. To them this would represent a combination to raise the price of bread. But it was necessary that the butchers should carry on business so as to secure to themselves a fair margin of profit, so as to live by their honest industry, pay their debts, and adequately discharge their duties towards their fellow men. (Cheers.) Among the late failures which had taken place he was glad to see that there were no butchers. (Cheers.) He hoped that the trade would long continue in the way of solvency. (Cheers.) Instead of having these social gatherings among themselves once a year, he did not know but that it would be productive of much good followship if they were to meet every quarter. (Cheers.) They could then become better acquainted with each other, and discuss the state of the meat market. (Laughter and cheers.) The vice-chairman in, suitable terms, proposed the toast of the day, "Success to the master butchers' of Sydney." The toast was very cordially responded to, the band playing "For they are jolly good fellows." Mr. Playfair responded in a speech admirably suited for the occasion. The chairman proposed "The pastoral interest." Mr. Richardson responded, and said that, as like the man in Pickwick he had not the "gift of the gab 'werry gallopin," he would simply thank them on behalf of himself and his brother squatters, for the manner in which they had received the toast. Mr. Thomas Elliott proposed "Our visitors," coupled with the name of the Mayor of Sydney. Mr. Palmer responded, and said that he returned his sincere and grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Elliott for the manner in which he had proposed, and those present for the manner in which they had received the toast. He was glad to be present and meet so many influential citizens. On behalf of the body which he had the honour to represent, he might mention that for some considerable time, it had given a good deal of attention to the subject of the establishment of cattle sale yards. If such yards were established, they would doubtless bring money into the pockets of the Corporation, but the squatters, butchers, and the public would also be benefited by their erection. Mr. Clark had left the Corporation a bill on the subject which was now in the hands of Mr. Driver, the city solicitor, and which he (the Mayor) hoped would be laid before Parliament in a short time. (Cheers.) In the meantime the City Corporation intended to take advantage of the vacant piece of ground at the Haymarket, and erect thereon sheds for the sale of such "small goods" as sheep and lambs. (Cheers.) And within a month tenders would be called for the erection of the sheds. Years ago his friend on his left, Mr. Sutherland, took this very matter into consideration; but through some means or other it fell to the ground. The other toasts were "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Glass and responded to by Mr. Patrick; "The Press," proposed in eloquent terms by Mr. Daniel O'Connor, and responded to by Mr. A. Cunning and Mr. H. Mostyn; "The Committee," proposed by Mr. Thomas Quinlan, and responded to by Mr. Elliott; and the Chairman proposed by Mr. Bryant. The last toast was the health of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, proposed by Mr. D. O'Connor. Dancing was resumed and continued with vigour and spirit, and the party returned to Sydney in safety at a seasonable hour in the evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND MELBOURNE EXHIBITIONS' COMMISSION.—The committee on mineral products have held three meetings, at which have been present the Honorable G. Wigram Allen (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly); the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.; Professor Liversidge, Mr. P. F. Adams (Surveyor-General), Mr. Edward S. Hill, J.P.; Dr. Garran, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson (Geological Surveyor), and Mr. John Williams (Crown Solicitor). The committee have taken steps to bring together a valuable and comprehensive collection of the mineral products of the colony. The co-operation of persons resident in every district of New South Wales has been invited; and it is expected that several public-spirited colonists will render important assistance by the contribution of fine specimens of iron, coal, copper, tin, lead, antimony, mercury, auriferous quartz, gems, ornamental and building stones, &c. It was mentioned that Mr. Butchart, of Pitt-street, would probably send an important and varied collection of tin; that Mr. Winters, of Wallerawang, intended to forward specimens of marbles; and that Mr. Nancarrow, of Woolloomooloo, and the Mayor of Sydney, would furnish cubes of granite and other building stones. Several applications have been sent to Bingara, a locality where the quartz veins are singularly broad and richly studded with gold, and where other minerals and gem stones occur in great variety. It is expected that the efforts of the Commissioners to obtain a good collection of coal from the Hunter, Illawarra, and Bowenfields coal-fields will be willingly seconded by the coal companies, all of whom have been asked to send specimens; and the committee propose to invite the Minister for Mines (the Hon. John Lucas) to authorise the Examiner of Coal-fields (Mr. John Mackenzie) to render his very valuable assistance to the Commissioners. The important collection of fossils and geological and mineralogical specimens connected with the Department of Mines will be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for Exhibits in Philadelphia; and the valuable contributions made to it by Mr. Wilkinson within the last few months will probably be followed by many others; seeing that that gentleman is about to proceed to the western districts of the colony, where he may have opportunities of making fresh acquisitions in a department of science in which he has shown much industry and ability.

HUNTING.—In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the hunt which was to have taken place at Penrith, on Saturday last, was postponed, and the hounds met at Waverley yesterday morning, to hunt a deer. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Master, on chestnut Rocket, arrived on the scene, accompanied by twenty couples of hounds. There were a great number present, and amongst them we noticed the Hon. E. K. Cox, on Walkover, two ladies on strangers, Mr. T. S. Clibborn on Sam Weller, Mrs. Clibborn on a bay, Mr. P. Glennister on the clever old stager Monk, Mr. Mossman on Springbok, Mr. Christian on Killarney, a lady on a stylish bay, Mr. H. F. Pickering on Trumpeter, Mr. Oliffe on Charlie, Mr. S. Harding on Cheroot, Mr. Lloyd on the Gift, Mr. J. Driscoll on Ringleader, Mr. E. Mason on Phil, Mr. A. Thompson on a handsome grey, Gradwell on Rasper, M. Ryan on Playboy, and about twenty others. The Master sent the hounds into the scrub near the coast, and after having worked out two paddocks, the music burst merrily forth, and, going away at a great pace, they led up a steep hill and down the other side, the scrub being thick enough to satisfy the veriest glutton. The Monk, going a little out of the way to bring back a couple of retractory hounds, treated the spectators to a pretty sight by negotiating a difficult double in grand style. After about a mile of flat riding a stiff two-railer came into view, and chestnut Rocket was the first to face it, but he turned, and had to get over at the second time of asking; and the Monk led the way over, followed by Trumpeter, Ringleader, Cheroot, Playboy, and Charlie. Here Trumpeter broke a stirrup leather, and his rider, not to be denied, rode right through the run with only a single stirrup, and was rewarded for his perseverance by getting a couple of nicely falls. A small paling fence was next disposed of, Rocket and The Monk still showing the way. The pace continued to improve; and as the "beauties" streamed away over hill and down dale, the spectators on the heights must have had a fine view of the fun. The soft going and the sand told on most of the horses before they got abreast of Little Coogee, and after landing over two tolerably good fences, Rocket, The Monk, Charlie, Ringleader, Trumpeter, Playboy, Rasper, Walkover, Cheroot, Phil, and a stranger on a bay, were the only ones with the hounds. The next mile afforded three nice fences, and as they approached Coogee it was evident that the game had got too long a start; but the hounds worked with a will, and in addition to some nice fencing there was plenty of room for scrub riding, and two or three "artists" had narrow escapes of standing on their heads owing to the hills being plentifully supplied with holes. A sharp turn to the right, two good fences, and then the Master, finding that the deer had "cleared out," gave the word to stop, and a move was made for the Cosch and Horses, where a capital luncheon was discussed, and the huntsmen returned to town, well pleased with the morning's sport, but rather disappointed at not having run his stag ship to bay. The next meet is to take place at Parramatta, on Saturday next, when a dingo will be hunted.

CEMETERY FOR THE SOUTH-EASTERN SUBURBS.—In compliance with a request from several gentlemen, the Mayor of Waverley convened a meeting of the residents of that borough, for the purpose of considering the necessity for a cemetery for the south-eastern suburbs. The meeting was held at the Borough Chamber, Waverley. Mr. John Macpherson (Mayor of Waverley) took the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the advertisement. The chairman said the residents of this borough had been for some time asking the Government for a place wherein to bury their dead, and they had spent much time in trying to accomplish this object. The Government had not responded to their request in a very liberal manner. Some time ago the Government granted £300, with which they had purchased five acres of land, but since then they had asked for more money so as to enable them to purchase more land, as the present quantity was insufficient for a cemetery. Several gentlemen had spoken to the Minister for Lands, and he received their proposal in a favourable manner. The Minister said he required a public expression of the want of a cemetery so as to strengthen the hands of the Government, as they proposed to place a sum of money on the Estimates for this purpose. People living at Waverley were compelled to carry their dead through the streets of Sydney, and then to Haslem Creek, and he thought it a great shame that they had to do so. The people of Randwick had two cemeteries, and he thought they should have at least one. He then called on Mr. Druitt to move the first resolution. Mr. Druitt moved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting the want of a cemetery for the south-eastern suburbs is very necessary, urgent, and pressing." He stated that the borough of Waverley was increasing, and that it was a matter of great consideration for them to obtain their object. He thought that less than thirty acres would be of little use, as the population of the borough was increasing. He said the Minister for Mines, at his election, had promised to obtain land for a cemetery for them, and that if he did not do so, he would resign his seat. The Minister had not kept his promise, and he thought they should remind him of it. Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution. Mr. Walker rose and said he would like the cemetery to be limited to Waverley, or they would have the people of Sydney and the suburbs bringing their dead to Waverley. The Chairman then explained that the resolution only referred to the Waverley and Woollahra districts. The resolution was ultimately carried. Mr. Newman proposed,—"That this meeting request the Minister for Lands to have placed on the Estimates the sum of £500 for the purchase of land for a cemetery, and £100 for fencing the same." The motion was put and carried. Several other resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried, and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chairman. Amongst those who attended the meeting were the Rev. Mr. Oldon, and Messrs. Henderson, Walker, Carey, Watkins, Wallace, Dixon, Druitt, Newman, and others, numbering in all about 70 or 80 persons.

CUSTODY OF INFANTS.—The following is the text of a bill to amend the law as to the custody of infants which has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Fitcher:—"1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, or for the Primary Judge of the said Court in Equity, or during his absence or illness for any other Judge of the said Court, upon hearing the petition by her next friend of the mother of any infant or infants under sixteen years of age, to order that the petitioner shall have access to such infant or infants at such times, and subject to such regulations, as the said Court or Judge shall deem proper, or to order that such infant or infants shall be delivered to the mother, and remain in or under her custody and control, or shall, if already in her custody or under her control, remain therein until such infant or infants shall attain such age not exceeding sixteen as the Court shall direct, and further to order that such custody or control shall be subject to such regulations as regards access by the father or guardian of such infant or infants, and otherwise as the said Court shall deem proper. 2. All orders which shall be made by virtue of this Act shall be enforced by process of contempt of the said Court. 3. No order shall be made by virtue of this Act, whereby any mother against whom adultery shall be established by judgment of the Supreme Court in its Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, at the suit of her husband, shall have the custody of any infant or access to any infant, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 4. No agreement contained in any separation deed made between the father and mother of any infant or infants shall be held to be invalid by reason only of its providing that the father of such infant or infants shall give up the custody or control thereof to the mother. Provided always that no Court shall enforce any such agreement if the Court shall be of opinion that it will not be for the benefit of the infant or infants to give effect thereto. 5. The Act of the eighteenth Victoria, number one, intituled 'An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of infants,' shall be and is hereby repealed."

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—An infant, three months old, was found dead in bed, yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, by her mother. Mrs. Orr left her child in bed about a quarter-past 5 o'clock to attend to her domestic duties, and on her return to the bed, about 6 o'clock, found the little one dead.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—This Club has debated at its last two meetings a subject of unusual interest, viz.—"Was 'Thackeray' or 'Dickens' the greater novelist?" Unmistakably proving that questions such as the above should have greater prominence in our literary societies. It is very difficult to form an accurate opinion as to the superiority of one of these geniuses to the other, when they excelled in different way—Thackeray, in the power of humourist; Dickens, in the force of satire. Messrs. Phillips, Heydon, Watkins, Williams, and Carruthers, ably advocated the claims of "Thackeray;" and Messrs. Pedley, E. B. Reid, C. M. Fisher, Panton, and Barens, maintained those of "Dickens." After the reply of Mr. S. Phillips, the question was submitted to the meeting, and a decided hand was given in favour of "Dickens." The chairman's casting vote in favour of "Dickens."

INDEPENDENCE DAY REGATTA.—It was decided last night, at a meeting held at Gannon's Exchange Hotel, Bridge-street, to hold a regatta at Sans Souci, on the 3rd of July, in commemoration of the Declaration of American Independence; Captain Wilson was in the chair. A committee was formed, Mr. Dobson was appointed treasurer, and Mr. C. Vaught secretary.

ROW OVER THE NEWCASTLE LIFEBOAT.—There was a disgraceful scene at the lifeboat shed on Monday night (says the *Pilot*), shortly after the guns fired. The regular crew were present, in attendance when the alarm was given, with the exception of one man, who was ill; but the boat was already manned with a number of rowdies, who positively refused to let her turn out, and did not until they were forcibly ejected. A terrible disorder ensued, and one of the greatest in the face, retaliated, when a having been struck place, which was stopped with difficulty. It would be well if the authorities took steps to protect the crew from attacks of this kind in future. Their recurrence might easily be prevented, by a being placed in charge to admit attendance only persons having no right to enter. Probably if the weather had been rough on Monday, and the service of taking the pen to sea one of danger, those who were so ready to come forward when there was a prospect of earning a £1 certainly and safely would have been found wanting.

ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a man employed at the Exchange Hotel fell into the excavation now being made for the foundation of the new building for the Mutual Provident Society, and was taken up insensible and conveyed to the Infirmary.

THE ROVERS CRICKET CLUB.—For the purpose of closing the season, and having an opportunity of presenting the trophies gained during the past year, the members of the Rovers Cricket Club gave a dinner at the Masonic Hall, yesterday evening. After the cloth had been removed, the chairman (Mr. J. C. Campbell, president of the club) proposed the usual loyal toast. "Success to the Rovers C. C." "Cricket clubs of New South Wales," and "The Ladies," were then toasted, after which the chairman presented trophies to Messrs. George Road, T. Kettle, H. Kettle, and Polle. When all the toasts had been gone through, the company wound up a very jovial meeting with music and singing. Mr. B. De Lissa, vice-president of the club, occupied the vice-chair during the evening.

SIGNORA MAGI.—To-night a benefit is to be tendered to Signora Magi who, as she stated in her letter published in our issue of Monday, was so unfortunate as to be deprived of the receipts on the occasion of her benefit on Friday last. A number of the Italian artistes connected with the late Opera Company, have tendered their services, and the performance (which will take place at the Victoria Theatre) will commence with Ricci's opera buffo "Crispino e la Comare," in which Signora Magi will sustain the character of the Fairy Godmother. Miss Waugenheim will appear again in the leading role; and Signori Rosnati, Trepani Bono, Dondi, Baldassari, and others have also kindly promised their assistance. The opera will be followed by the comedy of "The Serious Family" in which Miss Adelaide Bowring, Mr. B. N. Jones, Mr. J. G. Joyce, Mr. H. N. Douglas, and others will appear. Signora Magi is so popular with the Sydney public, that the invitation thus held forth can scarcely fail to meet with a cordial response.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Yesterday evening, Palgrave Simpson's very effective adaptation of "Black Sheep," was put upon the boards to a fair audience. Miss Bowring gave a splendid rendering of the character of Harriet Routh; nothing could have been more artistic than the manner in which she delineated the blind affection repaid by this woman in her criminal and ungrateful husband. Mr. H. N. Douglas ably seconded her as Steward Routh, playing this very arduous character with great care and appreciation throughout. He also deserves commendation for the taste of his make-up. At the termination of the first act Miss Bowring and he were recalled before the curtain to receive the applause of the audience. Mr. Simmons, as Jim Swain, was the grimy and precocious London-street arab to the life; his impersonation was a most masterly one, and the part had evidently been carefully studied. Mr. J. G. Joyce, as the Anglo-Yankee, Philip Deane, infused an immense amount of quiet humour into the character. As Mrs. Ireton P. Bembridge, Miss Tilly Andrews, though rather overweighted, gave a creditable rendering, and her costume was in very good taste. Mr. W. Ryan cannot be congratulated upon his conception of George Dallas; and his namesake's idea of the costume and deportment of a London detective on the continent, was eccentric in the extreme. The other parts were evenly played as a whole.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

## THE MAILS VIA SUEZ.

THE R. M. S. Ceylon left Galle at 11 a.m. on the 6th June.

The Golconda arrived on the 8th June.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Russian ship *Usko*, Captain Widgren, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a cargo of railway iron, 126 days out, arrived off the port yesterday afternoon; she draws twenty-one Russian feet, which is said to be equal to twenty-three feet English. If this is correct, the vessel will not be able to enter this port. Pilot Shea is on board; the captain is undecided what to do.

The Horseshoe is at present fully occupied by vessels unable to get to sea on account of the swell in the channel.

## MAITLAND.

WEDNESDAY.

The river is lowering, but slowly; and the back water is now covering parts of Devonshire and Rose streets. The river is up twenty feet at the Belmore Bridge.

## BERRIMA.

WEDNESDAY.

A farewell tea meeting to the Rev. J. D. Langley took place in the Court-house to-day; about two hundred persons were present. A writing desk was presented by the Young Men's Christian Association, and a purse of sovereigns, together with an address, was presented on behalf of the parishioners of Berrima and Nattai.

## EDEN.

WEDNESDAY.

An address and testimonial of £55, with a handsome gold watch and chain, were to-day presented to the Rev. Father Slattery, by residents of Eden and Pambula.

The steamer Macedon called to-day.

## BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

The business in the Legislative Assembly last night was confined to the consideration in committee of the Western Railway Bill.

In the Assembly, to-day, the Western Railway Bill, authorising the extension of the line from Dalby to Roma, passed through committee.

The Dalby Town Plate race was won by Nemo, with Mayflower second, and Carbine third.

SAILING.—Governor Blackall (s.)

## MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Land Bill debate is devoid of interest, and was continued this evening.

A return shows that there is a deficiency in the revenue of £105,000, owing to the recent reductions in postage and the price of telegrams.

The new Anglican Bishop of Ballarat left England in the ship Lord Warden.

It is expected here that the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney will meet the various Bishops of Australia and the Bishop of Tasmania on the 4th July, for the election of an Anglican Bishop of Brisbane.

The Judges have granted, on application, a change of venue in Carroll's case, from Ararat to Melbourne.

The Pilot Board, after investigating the cause of the grounding of the Stanley Heath, have exonerated the pilot.

A Chinaman committed suicide at Huntley, because he was unable to pay his debts.

The markets are very dull; flour and wheat are easier in price.

The sailing of the Omeo is postponed till to-morrow.

The City of Adelaide (s.) arrived this evening.

## QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Ann, barque, from Newcastle; Koh-i-noor, barque, from New Zealand.

SAILED.—Mary Wadley, three-masted schooner, for Port Mackay; Albert the Good, brig, for Sydney, via Portland.

## ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Ross has been elected for Wallaroo.

The Moonta Mines have been sold for £700.

Heavy floods have occurred at Clare. A woman was drowned while attempting to cross a branch of the river Hutt.

Private London telegrams state that the price of wheat has been reduced within a limit of 2s. per quarter.

## MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY.

MESSRS. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 1530 head of cattle were offered for the week. 1017 were sold to-day, which are down 15s. per head. 11,700 sheep were penned; prices are a shade better.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 1530 head of cattle were entered, of which 1000 were sold, at 15s. to 20s. lower, none being prime. We sold 450 from the Darling, at Sandhurst—bullocks, £10 7s. 6d.; cows, £7 1s. 6d. 13,000 sheep were yarded; prices are rather firmer for best.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report that 1500 head of cattle were brought forward, and prices are down 10s. 1000 were sold to-day, and the balance will be offered to-morrow. We sold 90 of Campbell, Brothers, and M'Millan's, at £9 14s. 6d.; and sell to-morrow 300, including Robertson's, F. M'Evoy's (Riverina), and Smith's (Gippsland). Fat Sheep: A moderately supplied market; prices unaltered. We sold 2500 of various owners up to 19s. for breeding ewes: we have sold 7000 of Learmonth's young ewes, delivered at Moryewenya station after shearing, at top quotations.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report:—Fat cattle, 500 were drawn for the week's supply, 1000 being for the day, chiefly of middling and second quality; the market was dull, prices falling 15s. to 20s per head. Fat sheep: 11,700 were brought forward; good and prime bullocks made £10 13s. and £8 11s. We sold 210 from Murrumbidgee at average. Fat Sheep: 11,700 were brought forward; the market was brisk at an advance of 6d. to 1d. per head: best merinos wethers made 14s. to 16s. 3d.; merino ewes, 10s. to 12s.; cross-bred ewes up to 15s.; we sold 1000 wethers from 18s. to 25s.

Messrs. J. Walker and Co. report that 1500 head of cattle were sold to-day, 1000 were brought forward for the week. 1000 to-morrow; primo sold at 27s. 6d. per 100lbs. 11,000 sheep were penned; the balance will be offered to-morrow; prices are unchanged: we sold 2400 wethers for Tyson, of Lachlan River, at 16s. 3d. all round.

PROTECTION OF CURIES.—A SMART REPORT.—In the House of Curies, on the 7th April (says the *Spectator*), Mr. Disraeli, on the 7th April (says the facetious reform. Two proposed of Mr. Whalley by a moiland) and Sir A. Cockp, Mr. Justice Lawson (in Ire-cemented juries in ver(in England) have recently of duty; and Dr. Kong language for failur of assailing Judges, ply, true to his mission ask the Prime Ministeted some days since to duce any measure for th be intended to introwas not, however, present wpitection of juries. Mr. Whalley would not read fs question came on; and again kept away; but Mr. Wlhe Doctor on Thursday Mr. Disraeli answered it. It read his question, and Judges, which belongsd exclud no control over the greatly as he respected trial by to Parliament; but that juries were infallible, and "the could not believe of the sayings and doings of the mbal I have observed hon. member for Peterborough, I be for Stoke and the which they, in some degree, shar that is an opinion Whalley had just presented a petitioth me." As Mr. Commission to upset the verdict in thing for a Royal House roared.

## DEPUTATION TO SIR ARTHUR GORDON.

A DEPUTATION from the Australasian Wesleyan Board of Missions for Australia and Polynesia waited yesterday morning, at Pfahlert's Hotel, on his Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, to present an address to his Excellency on the occasion of his arrival in Sydney on his way to assume the Governorship of the Fiji Islands. The deputation consisted of the Revs S. Wilkinson, President of the Wesleyan Conference; B. Chapman, James Watkin, W. Curnow, and Mr. John Dawson.

After some preliminary conversation, the Rev. B. CHAPMAN presented to his Excellency the following address:—

"To his Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji.

"May it please your Excellency,—

"As representatives of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society we beg to approach your Excellency on the occasion of your arrival to this colony, on your way to assume the Governorship of Fiji. As directors of the Wesleyan Mission in Fiji, we have the deepest interest in what affects the welfare of the people of those islands. We rejoice very much in the peaceful annexation of the islands by the British Crown, and congratulate ourselves and the people of Fiji upon the appointment of your Excellency as the first Governor. It will be in the knowledge of your Excellency that the Wesleyan Mission in Fiji was commenced in 1835, and that amidst formidable difficulties it has not only been continued to the present time, but has been crowned with great success. In connection with this mission there is a college for the training of native ministers and teachers. There are 49,317 children attending day schools, 2865 day school teachers, 67 native ministers, 893 catechists, and 10 English missionaries, with 124,344 attendants on public worship. We desire to express our confidence that under your Excellency's rule such a policy will be pursued in Fiji as will be advantageous to the colonists and the native race, and as will tend to the prosperity of the Fiji Islands, as well as to the honour of the British Crown. We pray that your Excellency may have a prosperous voyage to Fiji, and that the Almighty will graciously sustain and guide you.

"We are, on behalf of the Board of Wesleyan Missions for Australasia and Polynesia, your Excellency's obedient servants, S. WILKINSON, President; B. CHAPMAN, General Secretary."

Sir ARTHUR GORDON replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I can readily believe you to feel that deep interest in 'whatever affects the welfare of the people of Fiji,' which your address states you to entertain. It is impossible to have any acquaintance, however slight, with the recent history of those islands, without being aware how conspicuous a place is occupied in it by the work of the missionaries of the Wesleyan body; or without recognising the great and beneficial results which have attended their labours. The society may be justly proud of what its members have accomplished, and an emphatic public acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude due to them is, on my part, but the discharge of an obvious duty.

"It therefore affords me much satisfaction to learn that I have earned your confidence, and that I shall enter upon my administration with your sympathy and goodwill. This sympathy and goodwill I trust I may not deserve to forfeit, for they cannot fail to prove of great assistance to me in the performance of the task which I have undertaken, not unmindful of the responsibility which the exercise of the powers committed to me by the Queen entails, or the account which I must one day render for their employment or misuse.

"The difficulties of the work before me have been in no slight degree increased by the calamitous results of the recent epidemic. It will be one of my earliest duties to take steps to alleviate the effects of this visitation, and in so doing I know that I may rely with certainty on the efficient aid of the ministers of religion of every denomination."

The deputation thanked his Excellency and retired.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses; at Gibson's Horse Bazaar, at 10, Horses, Buggies, &c.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Wethers.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Cows, Sheep.

MAIDEN HILL, AND CO.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

DUNN AND LISTER.—On the Premises, 117, King-street, at 11, Working Plant, Stock-in-trade, Shop Fixtures, &c.; at their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, &c.; at 3, Jewellery, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Woollens, Underclothing, Hosiery, &c.; at 12.15, Flannels.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Brooms, Guns, Rifles, Cartridges, Ironmongery, Ship Chandlery, Canvas, Skins, Grease, &c.; at 11.30, Watches and Clocks; at 12, Electroplated Ware, Diamond Goods, &c.

CAREY GILLES, AND CO.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Gas Fittings and Tubing, &c.

GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar, at 10, Horses, Buggies, &c.

G. M. PITT AND SON.—At the Homebush Yards, at 11, Bullocks, Wethers, &c.; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2.30, Fat Calves.

BOWDEN, MILLS, AND GORDON.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10, Canvas, Casks, Cordage, Sails, &c.

W. PRITCHARD.—On the ground, Byrett's-lane, off Liverpool-street, at 3, Building Materials.

L. E. THRELKELD.—At City Mart, at 11, City and Suburban Properties, Schooner Ida, Brig Wild Wave.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At his Rooms, at 11, Oxford Downs Station, with sheep, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Calves, &c. at 11, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 12, Fat Bullocks.

G. W. TATTS.—At his Yards, at 10.30, Lambs, Calves, &c.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Railway, at 10, Wood.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Milch Cow, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

THE LADIES' BATHS.—For some considerable time past, the ladies' baths at Woolloomooloo have been in such a condition, that ladies, when they went there, could scarcely do more than flounder in the mud. The consequence has been that the baths were hardly patronized at all. Alderman Oatley took the matter up, and has induced the Municipal Council to agree to some alterations in the buildings, by which the baths will be extended 22 feet into deep water. There will then be sufficient depth of water for bathing at all tides, and at all hours of the day. The area for bathing will also be increased, and nine additional dressing-rooms provided. The additions are to be so constructed that they will receive the full benefit of the flood-tides; whilst the refuse, &c., carried along by the retiring tide, will be kept out by means of a rubble wall.

SUPPOSED CASES OF DROWNING.—The *Goulburn Herald* states that on Sunday evening last, a young man of about 19 years of age, named Clarke, whose father has the contract for making a causeway over the Wollondilly, at Baw Baw, crossed the river in a boat from the Goulburn side, for the purpose of catching a horse which he was then to ride home, coming over Marsden

## SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE seventy-third quarterly meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council was held yesterday morning at the temporary Town Hall. There were present—His Worship the Mayor (in the chair), and Aldermen Oatley, Chapman, Day, Merriman, Linsley, Kippax, Rowe, Harris, and Davies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Alderman KIPPAX presented a petition from residents of Selwyn-street, Moore Park, praying the Council to form said street; also a petition from residents of Elizabeth-street, Redfern, praying for an extension of the watermain in that street for a distance of about 200 feet.

The petitions were received, and referred to the respective committees for consideration.

Alderman LINSLEY presented a petition from Mr. Sykes, lessee of the Dawes Point baths, praying the Council to deepen the baths, and offering, if the work was done, to give an additional rent of £25 a year; also a petition from inhabitants in Gipps Ward, praying that sewers may be constructed to a number of new houses that are being erected.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report from the City Health Officer, Dr. Dansey, was laid before the Council:—

Health Office, Town Hall, June 9, 1875.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Sydney.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the quarterly report of the health of the city ending May 31.

The number of births recorded during the quarter have been as follows:—In the month of March—Males 123, females 143=266; in April—Males 138, females 137=275; in May—Males 133, females 138=271; total, 832.

The number of deaths recorded during the same period have been:—In the month of March—Males 97, females 92=189; in April—Males 105, females 103=208; in May—Males 95, females 58=153; total, 551.

This shows an excess of 281 births over the deaths during the quarter.

The infantile mortality (under the age of five years) was—in March, 91; in April, 100; in May, 78; making a total of 269.

The following are the principal causes of death:—Measles, 27; scarlatina, 8; diphtheria, 13; croup, 5; typhoid fever, 17; erysipelas, 6; diarrhœa, 48; dysentery, 12; cancer, 8; tabes mesenterica, 14; phthisis, 37; apoplexy, 9; apoplexy, 29; convulsions, 25; brain disease, 11; bronchitis, 22; pneumonia, 19; liver disease, 17; debility (infants), 30.

The epidemic of measles has ceased, but scarlatina is very prevalent in some parts of the city.

The health of all cities situated in the sub-torrid and temperate zone requires the utmost vigilance on the part of those entrusted with the duty of looking after it, and also on the part of the inhabitants themselves, by whom, with a little care and common precaution, many a disease might be kept from their families; but amongst our population there seems to be so much apathy regarding hygienic measures that could be carried out with comparatively little, and often at no expense, such as ventilation, lime-washing at intervals all parts of premises exposed to bad smells, and bailiwicks after long or infectious sickness; the emptying of cesspits, and deodorizing them as far as possible, so as to destroy the disgusting smell that is so obnoxious as you enter an ordinary closet. During the past few months the deodorizing agent of Mr. Kaiser has been tried in several of the closets belonging to the Municipal Council, and to a certain degree has been a success in partially destroying the smell, being apparently more efficacious in waterclosets than in the open ordinary privy. The report sent in last week to your committee relative to the removal of night soil deserves your greatest consideration and prompt action to get rid of such an evil and nuisance. Although it might be only for a few years, or until some definite method of sewage is agreed upon and carried out, the pneumatic principle, I believe, will be a great benefit, as it will prevent so great a smell as has previously been, and the time occupied will be so small that three or four closets will be able to be emptied during the same period that one only can be under the present system. By this means landlords will be able to keep open and empty their closets frequently, provided they take the precaution to cement and build properly the walls of the pit, and to prevent the stench so marked as you walk in some parts of this city on a still evening; and often on a hot day it is at times almost unbearable and most injurious to health.

There has lately been an inclination to force on our markets bad meat—I do not mean stinking, but more or less diseased. This is as far as possible prevented on the Globe Island abattoirs, where if a beast is found to be diseased it is immediately removed and destroyed; but how about the private slaughterhouses in the neighbourhood of Sydney, over which there is no inspection, although they are licensed by Government? It shows clearly, from what I have seen of bullocks, sheep, calves, &c., offered for sale, that there is a very great need of supervision of butchers' premises for the prevention of diseased or unwholesome meat being slaughtered or offered for sale. If at the slaughterhouse good cattle only are killed, how can you ensure that the same is done by the butchers on their own premises, where they slaughter almost daily, as shown by the late returns, that out of between 12,000 and 13,000 lambs sold in the year in Sydney, only twelve had been slaughtered during that period at the abattoirs! This shows the wholesale slaughtering carried on in Sydney; and if a number of calves and lambs are bought knowing there are some diseased among them, are not the healthy sent to the abattoirs or other slaughter-houses, whilst the sick ones are killed at home on the premises as some of the butchers say, "contrary to their orders and unknown to them?" I have had my attention directed several times during the past six months to dirty mutton, and have seen the dirtiest removed. The necessity of a qualified inspector of butchers' shops, with stringent laws to carry out the full authority of the powers invested and required of him, subject to the authority of the Health officer, is at the present time so palpable that I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to it. In Great Britain the law is very strict; and I remember years since, an inspector and one or two assistants always on duty in Newgate and Leadenhall markets to examine carcasses sent for sale. The fines and punishment for putting diseased meat to the London market are very severe, such as £100 fine and six months' imprisonment, and to be further imprisoned till the fine is paid. During the last few months the Inspector of Nuisances, with his assistants, has prosecuted several butchers for slaughtering on their premises, and considering the difficulty in obtaining admission to premises, so as to catch the men in the act of killing, they deserve great praise.

During the past quarter I have visited parts of this city where buildings are going on and perfectly unfit to reside on—made land from carting refuse; and in other parts lands reeking with sewage matter. All buildings should be built under the supervision of the city authorities, if the inhabitants wish for good health to themselves and their offspring.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

E. P. DANSEY, City Health Officer.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The following report from the Mechanical Engineer at Botany was laid before the Council:—

Sydney Water Works, Botany, June 9, 1875.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward quarterly report to date—as to machinery, &c.—in connection with the works.

The supply for the present quarter has been fully met, no detention of any kind having been necessary as regards the machinery.

The quantity of water supplied to the city, as per appended statement, shows that our average weekly consumption has been in excess of corresponding quarter of last year. A very marked reduction has taken place in the first and second portions of the quarter, as follows:—

High and Low Levels.

| | Weekly. |
|---|---|
| First half of quarter ending to date... | 32,880,768 gallons |
| Second " " " ... | 27,075,511 " |
| or a mean consumption of ... | 29,734,860 |
| as compared with last year, | 28,124,329 |

High Level only.

| | |
|---|---|
| First half of quarter to date ... | 11,114,146 gallons |
| Second " " " ... | 9,813,582 " |
| or a mean consumption of ... | 10,542,347 |
| as compared with last year, | 12,331,927 |

The new connections by which the water used in condensing for the engines is conveyed back to the reservoir has been completed, this being necessitated by the now increased height of water level in reservoir from whence the main pumps are supplied.

A new connection of pipes has also been fitted for the purpose of emptying the 36-inch main, in the event of a fracture occurring between the reservoir and the 30-foot elevation retaining valves; this being required for the same reason as the alterations previously referred to.

A new clack valve-box has been fitted to the eastern engine in consequence of the old one having given out. The broken one has been under water, and in operation as required, during the past eighteen years.

New pump bucket has also been made and fitted, and the piston of the engine has been taken out, and is being turned and faced up, and refitted with new spring, &c.; this engine will, therefore, when completed, have had a thorough renewal, both as regards engine and pumps, and will, as far as can be anticipated, be in a most efficient state to meet the increased demand which will doubtless be made upon us in the ensuing summer.

The western engine piston has also been taken out, junk ring faced and turned up and refitted as required. The repairs to this engine were not completed in consequence of the necessity of the repairs to the eastern engine being more urgent. Those repairs will, however, be resumed as opportunity offers.

The boilers 5 and 6 were disconfirmed during the early part of the quarter, for the usual cleaning and examination of flues, valves, &c., which, being completed, they were again started, and 3 and 4 are now in hand.

Since April 25, the engines have occasionally been signalled to stop, the reservoirs in Sydney being full—the aggregate hours of stoppages amounting to 122 hours. Two engines have been able fully to meet the demand during the present time of year.

The increased storage capacity of the engine pond dam has, by the rains of past week, been filled, and the new weir was brought into operation yesterday morning at 6.15, at which time the accumulated water passed over it for the first time, and is now flowing over at a depth of about 4 inches, the width of weir being 50 feet. This now forms an entire sheet of water extending from the engine-house, back over the weir of millpond dam, and under the main road, backing up to No. 1 dam; and when the engine-pond dam is excavated to a mean depth of our floodgate sill (about 13 feet), a most valuable addition to our present water storage will have been effected.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Yours most obediently,

H. WESTCOTT, Mechanical Engineer.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman ROWE asked whether some steps could not be taken by the Mayor, to put an end to what was now a public nuisance in front of the premises occupied by Mr. Bowden and the Clarion Printing office. The front of the buildings appeared to be used as public urinals.

The MAYOR suggested that Alderman Rowe should put himself in communication with the owner of the property.

Alderman ROWE said he had done that, but no good had resulted.

Alderman CHAPMAN called attention to the bad state of Elizabeth-street, between Liverpool and Bathurst streets; and Alderman DAVIES called attention to the bad state of Oxford-street.

The MAYOR promised to give his earliest attention to the streets in question.

Alderman ROWE asked the Mayor, as chairman of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, whether that body intended to regulate the traffic in Pitt and George streets.

The MAYOR said he would bring it before the Commissioners at an early date.

Alderman DAY thought the Government might be asked to convey the railway iron from the ships by punts to the head of Darling Harbour, instead of having it carried by drays along the streets.

DEODORISING MATERIAL.

Alderman ROWE moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee received this day, recommending that the deodorising material of Mr. A. C. Kayser be approved, under certain conditions, as a disinfectant for neutralizing the noxious effluvia from closets, urinals, cesspools, &c., be adopted."

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

LADIES' BATHS.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending the extension of the Ladies' Baths into deeper water, the construction of nine additional dressing boxes, and sundry other improvements, by contract, be adopted."

Alderman DAVIES did not think the Council would be wise in expending £700 upon the present baths. They occupied a very inconvenient position, near to the mouth of the sewers. He thought a more suitable site could be obtained. He moved that the matter stand over for a month; and that, in the meantime, the Mayor correspond with the Government, with a view of obtaining a more suitable site.

Alderman LINSLEY had no objection to the money being spent; but when he brought the matter of the Dawes Point Baths before the Council, he hoped the aldermen would be equally liberal.

The amendment was not seconded. The original motion was carried on a division of 7 to 1. Alderman Davies alone voting on the side of the ayes.

STAIRCASE, NEW TOWN HALL.

Alderman OATLEY moved—"That the report of the Town Hall Committee, received this day, recommending the construction of a temporary staircase, passage, &c., at the Town Hall, at a cost of £46 be adopted." The object of the staircase was to make available the whole of the upper rooms of the building.

The motion was agreed to. The Council then rose.

## FACTS IN AMERICAN MINING.

[A PAPER READ BY MR. HENSHAW BEFORE THE ROYAL SOCIETY.]

No. I.

IN this paper I propose to call attention to what has been done in America, in the way of improvements in methods and processes of mining; in the apparatus and appliances employed; to give data showing the great results achieved with material, and by processes with which we are comparatively unacquainted; to point out some of the conditions in which gold, silver, and other metals are found and worked; give sketches of some of the great works undertaken, and their results, and generally any other matter that may present itself, worthy of note, and believed to be not generally known. Whilst endeavouring to confine myself as much as possible to new matter, I doubt not that many will find in the paper material with which they were previously acquainted—a circumstance unavoidable in any case.

Some years since the American Government appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the condition of the mining industry in the Western States of America. To this report I am indebted for much of the material in this paper. The report of the commission contains not only many facts of great scientific interest, but so many valuable inferences are deduced, and such a thorough acquaintance with the subject is displayed, that there is little left to be done beyond eliminating the matter of interest, and presenting it in a useful form.

For convenience of reference the subject will be divided under the following heads, viz.:—

1. Mode of occurrence.
2. Methods of mining.
3. Treatment of the metals.
4. Statistics.

In this paper I shall deal only with gold and silver.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE.

Gold, silver, and an alloy of these metals occur in quartz reefs, frequently largely mixed with copper, lead, zinc, antimony, arsenic, iron, sulphur, &c.

Loose Slate.—Near Sacramento and elsewhere large bodies of loose slate, occur, containing pyrites. The material is soft, and eight tons per day are crushed with each stamper. The value of the yield is only 20s. to 25s. per ton, but such is the supposed value of such property, that half interest in the Sacramento Mine was sold for £35,000.

Cement.—This material is crushed very coarse, passing through a mesh of eight to sixteen holes to the inch, and a light stamper will crush 4 to 6 tons a day.

Sea Sand, arising from the detritus of quartz reefs. There are cases in which the working of this material has been profitable.

Ancient River Beds.—In some places a thousand feet deep: one of the largest of these occurs in the Sierra Nevada country, having a width of 100 to 300 yards, and a length of nearly forty miles. The amount of gold taken from the bed has never been ascertained, but cannot be less than five millions sterling, and probably twice as much. The modern streams run at right angles with the ancient river bed. On the Tuolumne Table Mountain the bandit Vasquez is known to cover a ancient river bed to a depth of 300 to 1000 feet. After years of work the channel was resolved, and ten feet square of washdirt yielded £20,000, a pint of gravel not unfrequently containing a pound of gold.*

The auriferous belt in California extends about 250 miles in length, with a width ranging from 25 to 50 miles. The veins in this belt are innumerable, but the proportion producing payable gold is very small: the average width of all the veins examined is about 3 feet, and the "country" rock either slate, granite, or greenstone, but the most prolific of these formations is still undetermined. The mines frequently possess barren zones, both in depth and longitudinal extension, but as frequently "make" again in paying ground.

The Eureka Mine, Amador County, furnishes some curious and interesting facts, in a measure subversive of certain recognized geological dogmas. It is commonly believed that the yield of gold must decrease in depth; but in this mine the value of the yield for the first thirty feet was only 30s. to 60s. per ton, barely sufficient to pay expenses; below that level it rose from 56s. to 8s.; at 100 feet it yielded £5 12s.; at 200 feet, £7 4s.; and at 300 feet it attained a yield of £12 per ton. From this we may learn some important lessons. It shows that we must not apply scientific dogmas in all cases—that, because the surface is poor, the mine must be unworthy of trial, or necessarily poor in depth. This mine yielded in one year a profit of £75,000, and has attained a depth of 1260 feet. It is a noticeable feature that it exists at the junction of slate and greenstone, the latter being hard and compact, and forming the hanging wall; while the footwall is composed of a soft argillaceous slate. To the junction of these two formations is ascribed much of the success of this mine, and the continuity of the gold in depth, while the soft character of the footwall has enabled the mining to be conducted at small cost. The opinion that quartz veins grow poorer in descending appears to be unsupported by sufficient evidence, but there are a number of circumstances calculated to lead the superficial observer to that conclusion; one of these is found in the fact that as the portion of the reef exposed to atmospheric influence gets weathered, it is necessarily accompanied by the degradation of some of the quartz, in most cases leaving the gold; the capping is therefore not a fair sample of the quartz in the immediate vicinity. Then again every reef varies in richness in different portions of its length and depth, and a prospector would be most likely to select from the richest portion showing on the surface. Moreover, the gold almost invariably exists in bunches, shoots, or chimneys, which cut the axis of the vein horizontally or vertically, at all angles. Not unfrequently, the gold will be on one or other of the walls for a certain distance, while all the rest of the reef is barren. Where several parallel reefs are found near each other, one may be rich in gold for a considerable distance, while all the others are barren, and when the gold suddenly dies out it will not unfrequently be found to commence in a parallel reef, at a spot at right angles with the point at which it has ceased in the previously productive reef. This phenomenon has been observed at Hawkins Hill, in a colony, and also at the Thames in New Zealand. In the same way that a chimney or shoot of gold will be found to pass diagonally along a reef, leaving barren or poor ground above and below—it not unfrequently happens that other and sometimes richer shoots of gold, are met with at greater depth, having a certain parallelism to the first shoot.†

Though soft and easy ground is most favourable for mining exploration, it must not be supposed that payable mines only exist under such conditions. In the Grass Valley the best mines are found in a hard metamorphic slate, and the most productive have generally been the narrowest. The production of gold from this region has not been far short of five millions sterling; and in the best mines here the vein has rarely exceeded a foot to 14 inches. The size of the vein and character of the rock must not, therefore, be looked upon as an infallible guide in the selection of a claim.

In regard to the peculiar distribution of gold it is to be regretted that science has done so little as yet to guide us in its search; but the next best guidance we can have, when the light of science is wanting, appears to be in the accumulation of such facts as may warrant us in drawing some general deductions—in the information afforded by extensive experience, and in the wide publication of results obtained from such experience. In mining generally, it may be admitted that much success is due to adventitious circumstances; but it is not the less true that we may derive much benefit from the experience of others; both in knowing where reasonable hope of success may attend the employment of capital, labour, and skill, and not less where the waste of energy and skill may be averted.

One illustration of the peculiar way in which gold occurs may be given by reference to the Sierra Buttes Mine, where the vein, which is enclosed in hard metamorphic slate, varies in width from 6 to 30 feet; the portion nearest the footwall only is productive, and its average width, about 12 feet, alone is removed. Here, at 750 feet, the mine is as productive as at the surface. It is not uncommon in the colonies for a reef to carry the gold all on one wall.†

The different minerals found in the Western States occupy particular zones and belts, which are for the most part well marked. Most of them follow the general course of some mountain chain, or run in series of nearly parallel belts. The copper bearing belt is principally in serpentine, other magnesian rock, or metamorphic slate. The gold-bearing belt, east of the copper belt, is characterized by quartz ledges traversing slates, limestones, sandstones, and granite. Crossing the crest of the Sierras we come into regions where the gold is alloyed with silver, and further east it is entirely replaced with silver, associated with copper, antimony, and arsenic—all the metals and minerals being pretty distinctly characterised in their distribution by the nature of the rocky strata, and condition of metamorphism.

The age of the gold-bearing rocks in California has not been determined, but a considerable portion are distinctly carboniferous. In the coast mountains gold is found in close proximity to rocks of a tertiary age, and the fact of gold being occasionally found in cinnabar-bearing formations, leads to the belief that it is even as recent as the miocene (or middle tertiary) in opposition to existing views.

Professor Silliman records the examination of some mines in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, and states that the gold-bearing quartz usually exists in talcose and mica slate; that in a greater number of cases the eye discerns no gold—though sulphides of iron, zinc, and lead are often seen. In the Moss Mine quartz, which yielded gold to the value of £20 to £40 per ton, showed no sign of gold even with a magnifier—thus proving that we cannot judge of the gold-bearing capabilities of quartz by the sight. In the Walton Mine a more notable instance of this occurred—firm and compact quartz, interspersed with iron pyrites and dark iron ore, gave on first trial £16 per ton, second trial £32, third trial £80, fourth trial over £600 to the ton; but in the first three trials gold was not visible to the eye.

Professor Rogers ascertained that the talcose rock underlying a quartz vein was itself gold bearing to a depth of six inches. What other rocks enclosing gold-bearing veins are also auriferous, and to what extent, we have still to learn.‡

The distribution of metallic wealth in Western America occurs as follows, viz.:—

In Pacific coast range, on west, occur quicksilver, tin, and chromic iron.

In Sierra Nevada belt, on west slope, there are two zones—the foot-hill chain, copper mines; a middle line of gold deposits east of this line—and the east base of Sierra Nevada, stretching into Mexico, silver mines with but little base metal.

Through New Mexico, Arizona, Middle Nevada, and Central Idaho, another line of silver mines exists, with complicated association of base metals.

Through New Mexico, Utah, and Western Montana, argentiferous galena lodes.

To the east again, the New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana gold belt is exceedingly well defined.

The Comstock lode lies at the junction of syenite and prophyli, occupying the contact plane, along the entire front of the Davidson range. In places north and south it is entirely walled by prophyli. This rock is a species of greenstone, being composed of oligoclase and hornblende.

* Ancient River Beds.—In this country we have an ancient river bed at Klondyke and the vicinity, on the main dividing range; the wash is 5 to 30 feet thick; the bed was originally a river wash, but it has become in places partially cemented with oxide of iron; it consists partly of quartz, some of which is highly impregnated with copper. Single boulders of quartz have been met with producing nearly a hundred pounds worth of gold. The rest of the wash is made up of brecciated fragments of quartz, called by the miners "floating reef," also slate, diorite, albite felsner, hornblende, augite, &c.; the average yield has scarcely been ascertained as yet, and the bed of the ancient stream has not yet been reached. This river bed has been traced about 30 miles, and again comes out on the Snowy Plains, in Victoria, where the Government intend to bore for and prove it. A body of four men owning what is known as the Scotchmen's claim, at New Chum Hill, Klandyke, have driven into the hill, a distance of 1300 feet; and now find the wash has dipped away beneath them; they have already been ten years at work here, occasionally tapping some part of the wash, as mentioned. The total distance they have driven in all is about 2000 feet, illustrating an extraordinary case of perseverance under difficulties and privations in a most severe climate. This run of partially cemented wash appears to have followed the main range—thus showing the great alterations of the surface since its deposition. It is considerably above the level of the surrounding country, and about 3000 feet above the sea level. The bedrock of the country at New Chum Hill is a mica slate, highly tilted and strongly stained with oxide of iron. Just above the deposit of wash is a bed of grey clay, about 12 feet in thickness; above that a 30-foot bed of lignite. Above that a bed 6 feet of red clay; over the clay various layers of waterworn gravels, capped by basalt, estimated to possess a thickness in some places of 600 feet. It is estimated that this basalt covers a larger auriferous area than all the known goldfields in New South Wales put together, though it is but little known at the present time. Starting from Snowy Plains it comes out at Klandra, again on the Macquaria, through Mount Misury, on the Rocky River—still following the main range. Lastly, we hear of gold under basalt on the Palmer, still on the main range; while it is not improbable that it will be met with in New Guinea. Both the basalt and the wash, in all places on the main Dividing Range, as well as the gold itself, appear to be different in character from all other alluvial beds in the colonies, and point to their deposition in an earlier epoch. Most of the gold is coarse, some being found in nuggets of 1 to 2 oz., very little waterworn, and largely alloyed with silver, its value being only about £3 12s. 6d. per oz. It is probable that many places will be found auriferous along this range where the conditions are similar to those above described. On the west coast of New Zealand, a cemented sand of quite a different character is met with, and worked for gold; it is conglomerated with iron, and such is its hardness that though usually removed by the use of a gad, it has frequently to be blasted with powder. It is unmistakably a sea deposit, being left bare by the receding sea, as the land has gradually risen. It is crushed in the ordinary way, and leaves large dividends with a yield of only 1 dwt. per ton. The gold occurs in distinct leads, parallel to the sea coast; they vary from 20 to 50 feet in width—all the rest is barren in the intervening space between these leads. Their direction is so true that the diggers follow them for miles by compass, frequently cutting their way through the bush for considerable distances, to pick up the prescribed point indicated by the needle, and seldom mark out a claim anywhere outside of the line. Far back from the water's edge there are a series of these leads, all preserving their parallelism for miles. The operation known as "haymaking," consists in collecting the sand thrown up by the spring tides, consisting largely of titaniferous iron, with loose gold visible to the eye, on walking over it. This is removed and afterwards treated by running through a box. It is a remarkable fact that all the gold leads on the West Coast partake of the same character of parallelism, and are evidently deposited in the same way. It is however, believed, that the gold is originally carried down by the rivers running at the back of the range. To show the changes taking place in the level of the land, there may be seen on the west coast of New Zealand, south of Hokitiki, and nearly half a mile back from the sea, the remains of an old whaling vessel, surrounded by thick scrub; some part of the hull is still in a good state of preservation, and where the mast once stood now grows one of the monarchs of the forest.

† The existence of gold on one side of the reef has been noticed in Victoria, at Gippsland, and elsewhere; at New Zealand it is very marked, at Hespe's Creek, Thames gold-field.

‡ At the Caledonian Reef in New Zealand, the footwall adjacent to the shoot of gold, was itself found to be gold-bearing for a thickness of 15 feet,—that portion of the enclosing rock having been crushed with profit.

## THE MOUNT AND MORRIS CASE.

THE following is the full text of the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the appeal case of the Queen v. Mount and Morris, from the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, delivered 16th March, 1875. Present—Sir James W. Colvile, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, Sir Robert P. Collier, Bart.

The respondents (Mount and Morris) were tried at the sessions of the Supreme Criminal Court of the colony of Victoria, upon a criminal information for murder committed on board a British ship on the high seas, and were convicted of manslaughter. The Chief Justice, who tried them, entertaining doubts as to the nature of the sentence which by law might be passed, consulted the other Judges of the Supreme Court, who were of opinion that a sentance of penal servitude might be awarded; and, accordingly, at a subsequent sessions, the respondents were sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. In pursuance of this sentence the respondents were first confined in a gaol at Melbourne, being a public gaol within the meaning of the colonial Act, "The Statute of Gaols, 1864," and were afterwards, under a warrant of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, removed to another gaol, at Pentridge, being also a public gaol within the meaning of the above Act, there to be detained until the expiration of their sentence, or until discharged or removed by lawful authority. The respondents, complaining that their detention in Pentridge gaol was illegal, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of Victoria, to which the Inspector-General made a return as follows:—"I, George Oliphant Dancan, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments in the colony of Victoria, do hereby certify and return in obedience to this writ, that before the coming of the said writ to me, to wit, on the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1873, I did take into custody, and still retain in custody in gaol, the said Henry Clark Mount and William Charles Morris, under and by virtue of a certain sentence of the Supreme Court of general gaol delivery, holden at Melbourne on the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1872, delivered in open Court (the said Court being then sitting) for a certain felony, that is to say, manslaughter on the high seas, whereof the said Henry Clark Mount and William Charles Morris have been by the said Court then and there respectively tried and convicted, which said sentence is that each of them, the said Henry Clark Mount and William Charles Morris, should be kept in penal servitude for the period 15 years; and I do further certify that the said Henry Clark Mount and William Charles Morris are now detained in my custody, for the cause and to the end aforesaid, they undergo the sentence aforesaid.—George Duncan." After hearing arguments upon this rule, "the Court made an order that the prisoners be discharged from their imprisonment and set at large," as it appears from their judgment, on the ground that a sentence of penal servitude cannot be carried out by confinement in the colony without the preliminary direction of the Queen's Secretaries of State. The judgment of the Court proceeds as follows:—"The prisoners cannot be sent out of the colony, unless transportation could not have been carried into execution, and the Governor in Council appointed places to which offenders were to be transported, and unless the Secretary of State specified one of the places so appointed, to be the place to which the prisoners should be sent. The whole difficulty of carrying into execution the sentence of transportation was experienced in the colonies as existed in England, and accordingly by the New South Wales Act (11 Vict., c. 84) it was enacted, whilst continuing the sentence of transportation, that in lieu thereof offenders might be sentenced to be kept in hard labour on roads or public works. Such was the state of the colonial law relating to transportation when the Admiralty jurisdiction to try offenders was conferred on colonial Courts (12 and 13 Vict.), and there would seem to be no sufficient reason for saying that a sentence of transportation had then been awarded in the colony, but that execution should have been transferred to the English authorities. The question in the Act that the punishment should be the same as if the trial had been in England, is satisfied by holding that the nature of the sentence must be the same. It could hardly have been intended, if the sentence were imprisonment, that the offender should be sent to England to be confined in an English gaol; or that the provisions relating to transportation from England, which includes penal servitude in English gaols (see 5 Geo. IV., c. 84, sec. 18, 19) should be put in force. When the law of England established transportation, and substituted for it penal servitude, the latter is already stated, because a sentence which might be lawfully passed by the colonial Courts, acting under their Admiralty criminal jurisdiction. The argument for the respondent came to this, that there being no such punishment as "penal servitude," *eo nomine*, in Victoria, such a sentence could be carried into execution only in accordance with the disciplinary regulations of the English statutes, and if those regulations were not applicable, that it could not be carried into effect at all. It was said that 16th clause of the Imperial Act (16 and 17 Vict.), which for the first time introduced penal servitude as a substitute for transportation, was applicable to colonial sentences. This section enacts that persons sentenced to penal servitude may be confined in such prison or place in the United Kingdom, or in her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, as a Secretary of State may direct. The Supreme Court yielded to this contention, and held that upon a preliminary order of a Secretary of State applying the prison or place where the labour was to be performed, the sentence could not be put into execution. The question is not free from difficulty, but their lordships, who think that the directions in the 6th clause of the section of the Act defining the nature of the sentence, nor are they embodied in it when specially pronounced. It appears to them that these provisions relate only to the manner of its execution and to matters of administration, and therefore, if not be resorted to in the case of sentences passed in the colonies, which, in their view, may be carried into effect in accordance with the procedure provided by them. It can hold that no legislative provision has been made, were so, and that a sentence of penal servitude passed by the colonial Court in the colony, it could by no means follow that the Imperial Legislature had directed such a sentence to be awarded, that, when passed, it might be treated as a nullity, because no means had previously been provided for carrying it into effect. But on behalf of the Attorney-General, it is urged that means do exist in the colony for executing an analogous sentence, which are adequate to effectuate that of penal servitude. The Imperial Act which substitutes penal servitude for transportation, does not describe the sentence only by the following words—that the offender "be kept in penal servitude;" kept," of course, implies detention, and "penal servitude" compulsory labour. This, then, is the nature of the sentence. The Colonial Act 11 Vict., c. 84, provides that in lieu of transportation, offenders may be sentenced to be kept in hard labour on roads or public works; and now, by the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 27 Vict., No. 233, transportation is virtually abolished in the colony, and detention and keeping to hard labour on public works, at places to be appointed for that purpose, is substituted for it (s. 291). By the "Statute of Gaols, 1864," the Governor in Council may appoint places in Victoria at which offenders under such a sentence of detention shall be detained and kept to hard labour (sec. 4), and it is directed that all gaols and hulks shall be under the charge and direction of the sheriff, or such other officer as the Governor may appoint (sec. 5). By a later Act (the Statute of Gaols Amendment Act, 1871), the 8th section of the former Act is repealed, and the Governor in Council is empowered to appoint an Inspector-general of penal establishments, who was to have the charge and direction of all gaols and hulks, with power to remove prisoners under sentence from one gaol to another. This statutory officer was invested with the powers which before belonged to the sheriff. Moreover, by a recent Imperial statute, "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1869," which in effect authorises intercolonial transportation, it is enacted that prisoners "under sentence of transportation, imprisonment, or penal servitude," may be removed under certain conditions and regulations, and by agreement between any two colonies, from one colony to the other, for the purpose of undergoing their sentence in the other colony. The statute recognises "penal servitude" as a punishment existing in, at least, some colonies, and places it in the same category with "transportation and imprisonment." In the result, it appears to their lordships, upon a review of the abovementioned Acts of the Imperial and Colonial Legislatures, that sentences of penal servitude, in other words, of detention and compulsory service, may be carried into execution in the colony, and, therefore, that the return of the Inspector-General that he detained the respondents by virtue of the sentence passed upon their conviction "for the cause and to the end that they may undergo such sentence," is sufficient. But if this were not so, and if the Judges of the Supreme Court were right in holding that an order of the Secretary of State was necessary, their lordships think they erred in setting the prisoners at large. In any event, some time must have elapsed after the sentence had been passed before such an order could be obtained, during which the prisoners must have been necessarily detained by the Inspector-General, as the statutory sheriff, and in any view of the case, the Court should, in their opinion, have remanded the prisoners to his custody, to give the opportunity for an application to the Secretary of State for the order the Court thought necessary. The prisoners, who had been convicted of felony, ought not to have been set at large during the term of their sentence, until it was clear that no lawful means of executing it could be found. (*Ex parte* Kraus, 1 B. & C., 268; Parker's Case, 5 M. & W., 32.) The case of *R. v. Allen* (3 A. & E.) was exceptional in its circumstances; the prisoner had been tried by a court martial, in India, and when he had been brought to England under an invalid warrant, there seemed to be no lawful way of carrying the sentence into effect. For the reasons their lordships will humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the order under appeal.

## PARKES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

IT will no doubt be remarked that my reports in connection with the lower end of the Tichborne has been confined almost exclusively (for some time) to No. 10 below Murray. The reason is obvious, the claims immediately above and below are scarcely payable, while it is not only payable, but a good claim, they having a great depth of dirt with an average yield of 72 oz. to the load. This isolated patch, taken in connection with the two runs of gold in Pyke's prospecting claim, has caused a line to be pegged off and a number of parties are already actively engaged sinking for the supposed run connecting these two claims.

Of the blocks taken up on either side of Nos. 6, 7, and 8, two shafts have been bottomed, both shallow, one with a little gold in, the other a duffer; but the owners are driving them, expecting to get it in the deep ground.

In the block off No. 6, I hear, shares have already been purchased by parties holding interests in the frontage claims.

To say that a "fancy line" is pegged off between this and any part of the Wapping Butcher would be superfluous, the whole of the ground between the two leads is occupied, and all parties, or nearly so, are actively engaged in proving the ground, some sinking, others driving. Old shafts that have been lying idle for months are taken up, and in one or two cases a fair prospect has been obtained. No. 3 from Barnett and party are reported to have struck payable gold, and shares have exchanged ownership in consequence. Barnett reports favourably respecting their claim, but, as well for their own satisfaction as to set the public anxiety at rest, they will put a machine full through the mill and report the exact return. The run has not yet been traced from Burke's claim, showing that the lead must take a tremendous curve from theirs. Newton and party bottomed on Thursday, but obtained no payable prospect; they are driving it. Two or three parties are sinking on the eastern boundary of M'Coll's claim, trying to pick up part of a run of gold supposed to be running through their ground eastward of their present workings. This party took out from the machine last week two fine nuggets, one weighing 14 oz., the other 7 oz. Two or three large paddocks of wash dirt from this lead (Wapping Butcher), have passed through the mill during the week, returning over 1 oz. per load. Bruce's party have picked out a 4½ oz. nugget, and the number of golden claims appears to increase in width. From M'Guiggan's south there is nothing fresh or startling. No. 7 below Snow's are getting payable gold as usual, and No. 6 are also working a payable run; but above and below there claims everything is quiet. As No. 7 must be getting very close to their boundary, it cannot be very long before the real outlet of the run of gold upon which this claim has been so long working must be discovered, and then we shall have a second rush to M'Guiggan's south. Nos 6, 7, 8, and 9 below Cook's are fully employed raising wash; and though the two latter claims are not rich, they are worth sticking to. No. 2 below Cook's have again got on to the coarse run of gold, which they had lost, and have been looking for for some considerable time. In fact I think some of the old shareholders left it in disgust; and they imagine they are now on the "permanent" track, and, of course, they are quite jubilant at the prospect before them. No. 1, below the Lucknow, have finished their last washing, which returned about 1½ oz. to the load. The quantity washed was about 150 loads. This has been amongst the best claims on the M'Guiggan's lead. No. 1, above the Prospector's, is now occupied by a party who intend putting in the winter there, and facing everything beforehem, with the "forlorn" hope of picking up the lost lead.

From the number of prospecting parties that are out in the neighbourhood, I think we are likely soon to hear of "something to our advantage." Martin Thomas and party are prospecting on the east bank of the creek for a run of gold which Thomas the "Fiddler" tried so hard to find, but succeeded only in opening up a fine run of wash. A strong impression exists that there is a run of gold not far off.

A party are at work near Judd's on the Scrubby Plain, and another on the Kangaroo Flat—Medlyn and his mates have been out on the Orange Road for the last week looking for a suitable place to set in. This party were a long time prospecting in the neighbourhood of Bank's, but were not successful in finding anything payable.

Dyke is making up a party to prospect the country between Parkes and Bogowra, directing their operations more particularly to the lead localities where the granite and slate belts form a junction.

Mr. Warden Dalton has often pointed out this place as likely to be auriferous, and it is from that gentleman's expressed opinions of that locality that Pyke and his party are going there to prospect.

The foundation of the additions to the Court-house will be completed in a few days. I understand the building in the Public school is delayed from the want of bricks, but a portion of the building being covered in, the carpenters are enabled to proceed with their part of the work.

The escort took down 3411 oz. of gold; 3262 oz. of this amount was from the Commercial Bank alone.

On Sunday the Roman Catholic community presented their pastor, Rev. Father Nugent, with an address accompanied by a testimonial, in the shape of a purse of sovereigns, a gold cross, and a gold watch. The address was printed on white satin, and was read and presented by Mr Ward. The rev. gentleman having replied in a very affectionate speech, the company retired. Father Nugent leaves for Hill End in a day or two.

It is currently reported in town that a branch of the Oriental Bank will shortly be established on the Tichborne.

The Forbes mail, due yesterday at 12.30, has not yet arrived; and no sign of the Orange mail, due at 8 a.m.

It has been raining heavily for some time, and the creeks are flooded.

## MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A MEETING of the members of the Mudgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association was held in the Town Hall on last Wednesday, for the purpose of selecting judges for the forthcoming show, to be holden on the 21st and 22nd of next July, and for the transaction of other business in connection with the association. There were present the president (Mr. Robert L

## LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.
SITTINGS IN BANCO.

(Before Sir JAMES MARTIN (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice LANGRANE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

CONTENT V. CHOXON.

Mr. G. M. Stephen moved for a rule nisi for a new trial in this action, which was for malicious prosecution, and was tried before Sir William Manning, as Acting-Judge, and a jury, at the last assizes at Mudgoo. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £75. The defendant had prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of false pretences. The plaintiff was committed for trial by the Police Magistrate at Coonabarabran, and sent in custody to Dubbo. After remaining some days in gaol he was discharged, the Attorney-General having declined to prosecute. The evidence as to the alleged false pretences was conflicting, and the plaintiff and the defendant directly contradicting each other. The principal grounds taken on this motion were that the verdict was against evidence; that the Judge afterwards asked the jury to find the facts specially, and then afterwards decided whether there was reasonable or probable cause for the prosecution; and that evidence was admitted for the purpose of showing that the defendant followed the opinion of the police magistrate on the facts upon swearing the information against the plaintiff was improperly excluded at the trial.

The Judges granted the rule upon the last mentioned ground, but refused it on all the others. It had been the practice of judges in actions of malicious prosecution either to put the facts hypothetically to the jury; to tell them that if they found certain stated facts then there was reasonable or probable cause; or else to ask the jury what the facts are, and then decide whether the facts as found amounted to reasonable or probable cause. Both modes of proceeding by a jury were adopted, and both were right, and in the case of *Lister v. Perryman*, L. R., 4 E and I. App., referred to in the argument, did not change the former practice. Then, there having been evidence both ways, the verdict of the jury ought not to be disturbed on the ground that it was against evidence. There was no ground for disturbing the damages, which were not excessive under the circumstances. As to the point on which the rule was granted, it had been held in the case of *Ravenga v. Mackintosh*, 2 B. and C., 697, that if the defendant had laid the facts of the case fully and fairly before counsel, and had *bona fide* on the opinion given, it would be evidence of reasonable and probable cause. But that principle must be extended to the case of a person taking the advice of a police magistrate. The Court (without expressing any opinion on the point) thought the question open to argument whether in remote districts of the colony, where there were neither counsel or attorneys, the fact of a person having tried to obtain the best legal advice he could get would not be evidence of reasonable and probable cause.

BALL AND ANOTHER V. WRING.

Mr. W. J. Foster moved for a rule nisi for a nonsuit or new trial in this action, which was tried at the last sittings in Sydney, before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury. A verdict was found for the plaintiffs. The action was one of ejectment, and the principal grounds taken on this motion were that neither of the plaintiffs had any right of entry—that there was no evidence that the goods upon the premises were insufficient to satisfy a distress for the landlord's arrears; and that the day on which the plaintiffs sued in their writ to be entitled was long before any legal entry accrued. The plaintiffs were the executors of a landlord's lessee. The lease under which the defendant held the premises contained a proviso for re-entry by the lessor, his heirs, and assigns," in case of non-payment of rent. At the trial the objection to the day stated in the writ was taken, but the Judge overruled it, and allowed an amendment unnecessary.

The Judges granted a rule upon the questions whether the variance between the day stated in the writ and the proof was fatal, and whether it could be amended by the full Court, but refused the rule on the other grounds stated above. Cases had been referred to to the effect that conditions which worked a forfeiture were to be strictly interpreted, and that no one could take advantage of them unless strictly included in their terms. But a distinction had been drawn between conditions at common law and conditions in agreements between parties. In the case of *Doe d. Gwillim v. Gwillim*, 16 East, 95, Lord Ellenborough, delivering the judgment of the Court, said: "In the breaches of covenants of this sort, they are neither to be in favour or disfavour, whether they are to create a forfeiture or continue an estate; but we are to put the construction upon them according to the apparent intention of the contracting parties." In *Doe v. Kinlan*, 1 Ad. Mas. 189, which was a case of a proviso of re-entry for a lease, Lord Tenterden said: "I do not think the cases of this sort are to be construed with the strictness of conditions at common law. These are matters of contract between the parties, and should, in my opinion, be treated as other contracts. The parties agree to a forfeiture on certain terms, and there is no difficulty in binding them to those terms. In my opinion, in cases of this sort the provisions ought to be construed with a fair and obvious construction, without favour either side." And in accordance with the same principle was decided in the case of *Roe v. Hayley*, 12 East, 464, that a proviso in a lease giving a power to the heirs, executors, or administrators, could be taken advantage of by his devisee. Lord Ellenborough then said, "We, therefore, think the true construction of this proviso is that according to the letter but the spirit; that we must adopt the expression in *Dyer*, 15 a., "that in the mixed condition which are private laws between the party, a reasonable and equal intention shall be taken, though the words sound to a different meaning." Then the executor claimed under the proviso in favour of the lessor, his heirs, and assigns. Upon this principle he ought to be included. As to the evidence that there were not sufficient goods on the premises to satisfy a distress, evidence was given that persons had rented the four rooms in a small house and could not pay the property of more value than £1 or £5—much less the arrears of rent due. It did not appear that a distress was made under the lease; still there was some evidence before the jury on which they could find their verdict. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the executor included in the word "assigns" as one who had the estate transmitted to him, Mr. Justice Faucett thought that he came under the words "lessor and his heirs as the property was transmissible on intestacy, not to the administrator.

WATSON V. WATSON.

In this action Mr. Butler, Q.C., moved for a rule nisi for a new trial. His argument was not finished at the rising of the Court.

WARNER V. FISCHER.

The following is the judgment of the Court in this case:

SIR J. MARTIN, C.J.:—

This case, under the authority of the Act of the Legislature of this colony, 19 Victoria, No. 12, Horatio Nelson Warner, of Auckland, in New Zealand, the official agent and Supervisor of Auckland, in New Zealand, appointed under the various Acts for the winding up of registered companies in force in New Zealand, filed in this Court the memorial of a judgment in his favour obtained in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and signed by the Prothonotary of that Court, and signed by the said Horatio Nelson Warner. It was written on parchment in accordance with the second section of the Act, and contained the particulars required by that section to be stated in it. It appeared by it that Carl Frank Fischer, of Sydney, in New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, was the defendant; that the amount of the judgment was £84; that judgment was ent-red up for £72 10s. 6d., in the proceedings were taken under the provisions of "The Limited Liability Companies Winding-up Act, 1870," a statute of New Zealand, and for recovery of a contribution made in the winding-up of the Dayspring Gold Mining Company, registered at Auckland, in New Zealand, and that a winding-up order issued under the 3rd section of the Act. The defendant, Fischer, was, on the application of the plaintiff, Warner, called upon to show cause why he should not issue out of this Court on the said judgment, and on the 25th August last his Honor, Mr. Justice Hargrave, ordered that the plaintiff should be at liberty to issue such execution. Application was thereupon made by the plaintiff to this Court to set aside this order on the grounds—1. That the Court has no power to entertain such application. 2. That the plaintiff's signature to the affidavit is not verified by affidavit; and 3. That at the time of the action being commenced against him, the defendant was not a resident in New Zealand, and had no property the proceedings taken for the purpose of enforcing the judgment. I am of opinion that the first ground is the first objection. The power to order the execution is given by the Act to a "Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the said Court;" and where the jurisdiction is thus conferred upon the Court or upon a Judge, the Court can entertain an appeal from the Judge's decision. Moreover, the order made for the issuing of the execution has the effect of making the judgment certificated in it a record of this Court, and it would express words to deprive the Court of authority over its own process. As to the second objection, I do not think that it is necessary to verify by the plaintiff's signature to the memorial. The Act requires the plaintiff to sign the memorial, and if the document show that it was not so signed, any proceedings upon it might be set aside; but if it purports to be signed, it will be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the signature is genuine.

Evidence of the defendant in New Zealand at the time of the commencement of the action against him, and the commencement of the action against him, in a position in reference to which the law has not a witness laid down with sufficient clearness and precision. The Privy Council, in the late case of *Pemberton v. Hughes* (8 Moore P. C., N. S. 392), adopted by their lordships call the clear language of Lord Cranworth, say that "By the comity which is paid to the judgment of other Courts abroad of competent jurisdiction, also prior to the conditions of international justice." Lord Cranworth, in the case of *Buchanan v. Rucker*, 9 East, 192, that "it is contrary to the first principles of justice that either in civil or criminal matters a man should be condemned before he is heard." This case was cited and applied by Lord Westbury in delivering the judgment of the House of Lords in the case of *Rubichon v. Marquess of Donegall*, 11 H. L. Cas. 476). "In *Buchanan v. Rucker*," said Lord Ellenborough, "it was found that the judgment had been obtained there having been an appearance of the defendant upon the judgment was passed, and is it to be endured that the Courts of this country should be bound by that which is not founded upon any rational principle of proceeding?" In other cases it has been held that absence from the country and want of notice were fatal to actions brought in England to enforce the judgments of foreign or colonial Courts. This is the general rule, but the subject of a foreign country, or a person resident there at the time of the commencement of the action against him is amenable to the laws of such country, and a judgment obtained against him in accordance with those laws as to notice and otherwise will bind him. This has been held on several occasions, and among others in the late cases of *Copin v. Adamson* and *Copin v. Strachan* (9 L.R., Ex 346.) It was further held in this last case, following up the case of *Bank of Australasia v. Harding* and *Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, "that a man may contract with others that his rights shall be determined not only by foreign law, but by a foreign tribunal, and thus by reason of his contract, and not by any allegiance absolute or qualified, would become bound by that tribunal's decision." In this present case it appears by the affidavits that the defendant left New Zealand in the beginning of 1870, and has never been there since, and that the action on which the judgment was obtained was not commenced till July, 1871. No Act, public or private, has been brought before us under which a plaintiff in New Zealand can obtain judgment against a defendant in his absence, and without serving him with process or notice. The power given by our Act to this Court or to a Judge to direct the issue of an execution upon a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of any of the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, subject to such terms and conditions, as to such Court or Judge may seem fit, is a power which can in my opinion be exercised only in accordance with previously existing law. The Act was intended so far as the colonies in question are concerned, to enable a person obtaining a judgment in any of them to have the benefit of such judgment here without the expense and delay of an action upon it; but it was not intended to give the Judge or Court authority to direct an execution to issue, where no action could have been previously maintained. Under these circumstances as the judgment in this case was obtained in New Zealand against the defendant, in an action commenced against him after he had left that colony, and without notice to him of any of the proceedings, and as it does not appear that he has become bound by agreement or otherwise to submit to a judgment so obtained, I am of opinion that the order appealed from should be set aside.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE:—

This was an application made to the full Court on the 8th day of September, 1874, to set aside an order I had made on the 25th of August, 1874, under our statute 19 Victoria No. 12, commonly called the Intercolonial Judgment Act.

The application was supported before me by the affidavit of Mr. Louis F. Dixon, dated August 1, 1874, that he had that day filed in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, a memorial of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of New Zealand on 23rd June last, for the sum of £72 10s. 6d., in a proceeding in which the above-named Horatio Nelson Warner was plaintiff and the above-named Carl Frank Fischer was defendant.

By the memorial as produced before me, it appeared that the plaintiff was the official agent for the province of Auckland in New Zealand, appointed under various Acts for the winding up of Registered Mining Companies in force in New Zealand;—that the action had been commenced on the 13th September, 1873, and was a proceeding taken under the New Zealand Winding-up Act of 1870, to recover from the defendant his contribution made in the winding-up of the Dayspring Gold Mining Company, registered at Auckland, New Zealand; that the defendant was Carl Frank Fischer, of Sydney, New South Wales, doctor of medicine; that the day of trial was the 22nd December, 1873; that the amount recovered was £67 7s.; and that judgment had been entered up in their Supreme Court of New Zealand, on the 23rd June, 1874.

The memorial was produced before me as filed in our own Supreme Court, and being on parchment, and purporting to be signed by "H. N. Warner, official agent," and bearing the official seal of the Supreme Court, New Zealand, and the signature of Alfred H. Ring, deputy-registrar of that Court; it appears to me that the plaintiff had thus complied with all the statutory particulars required by the 2nd section of our 19 Victoria No. 12; and therefore made the usual order under the 3rd section; that execution shall issue against the defendant and his assets, if any, in this colony; and I made the order with the less reluctance, because the defendant had filed his own affidavit in opposition, in which he admits he had been a shareholder in the said mining company in the year 1869; but relied, through his Counsel, on certain technical objections which he has now brought under the consideration of the full Court.

On the 8th September last all these objections were fully argued before the full Court, and were as follows:—First. That there was some defect as to proof of identity of the plaintiff, and of the genuineness of his signature to the memorial. Second. That the New Zealand judgment was only in the District Court of that colony, and therefore not a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Third. That judgment, even if sufficiently correct on the above points, is sworn by Fischer, and not denied by plaintiff here, to have been obtained "without notice" to Fischer, the defendant, in New Zealand; and therefore was a nullity in all other courts, and consequently not to be enforced in our Court or any other Court.

As to the first objection, it was very properly answered:—

Firstly, that the seal of the New Zealand Court to the memorial itself of the judgment in that colony, which purports to be signed "Horatio Nelson Warner, plaintiff," was sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the identity of plaintiff of that name in our own Court, and connects the New Zealand judgment with all the proceedings in the present application, and all other proceedings in that action.

Secondly, the defendant's own affidavit throughout clearly admits this identity of Horatio Nelson Warner with the official liquidator of the same name in the judgment by Supreme Court, New Zealand.

As to the second objection the seal to the memorial is undoubtedly the seal of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and therefore comes within our statute, although possibly the initiatory proceedings against the defendant may have originated in some district court.

With regard to the third objection, which was chiefly relied on, and for which the defendant's counsel cited *Buchanan v. Rucker*, 1 Campbell, 64, and 9 East, 192, before Lord Ellenborough; also *Price and Dickhurst*, 8 Sim., 279; and on appeal before Lord Cottenham in 2 M. and Cr., it is enough to point out that this defendant admits by his affidavit that he had been a shareholder in this New Zealand company—that the official liquidator had in fact placed his (defendant's) name on the list of contributories to the said company, and had applied to a Mr. Keesing, defendant's agent in New Zealand, for payment of a prior call on the said shares; and that defendant's said agent had paid the same without defendant's authority; but that the official liquidator making a second call had taken the present proceedings in New Zealand, and recovered the said judgment without notice to defendant. The defendant also annexed to his affidavit, first, a printed notice dated 24th January, 1874, from the plaintiff of his having obtained the judgment now sought to be enforced, transmitted to him and received in Sydney in March from his agent, Mr. Keesing; and secondly, a letter dated 14th June, 1874, from Messrs. Heskett and Richmond, solicitors, Auckland, New Zealand, in reply to his letter to them of 5th May, asking for his instructions to compromise the claim.

The last paragraph of Dr. Fischer's affidavit is as follows: "In answer to the said letter of Messrs. Heskett and Richmond, I replied by the return steamer that I did not consider myself indebted to the said company; but that rather than go to law I would pay a small sum in settlement of the claim; and I authorised them to settle the matter in the best manner they could."

These admissions by the defendant's own evidence completely meet every possible suggestion in the case before Lord Ellenborough, and, in my opinion, put the defendant out of Court and entitled the plaintiff to the full benefit of our Intercolonial Judgment Act; and to have execution of his judgment "as upon a judgment of this Honorable Court," if ever any plaintiff in another colony was or can be so entitled.

The whole matter seems to have been much considered by Lord Romilly in *Reuter v. Bruce*, 23 Beav. 145 (1857), where, although the plaintiff in possession of the foreign judgment was excluded from enforcing it on the ground that error appeared on the face of the judgment and other specific objections, still the Master of the Rolls laid down, among the other grounds for refusing enforcement, "where the defendant had no notice of the suit, and never knew of it till after judgment was obtained."

In the present case, however, the defendant's affidavit cautiously abstains from such denials, and merely swears that he did not know of the "*Judgment*," quite consistent with his knowledge of the proceedings then about to be initiated, and up to the obtaining the judgment itself.

Moreover, the offer to pay part of the plaintiff's judgment only disputes the amount, and the admission by the defendant that he was a shareholder clearly takes the present case out of the general rule. Lastly there is no affidavit of the defendant's intention or undertaking to set aside the judgment on the ground of want of notice, nullability, or any other legal or equitable ground; nor though setting up an alleged transfer to one O'Keefe does the defendant prove to his belief that he has now been relieved from all liability on these shares so found by the judgment before the Court.

Lastly, I am of opinion that the case of the *Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, 16 Q.B. 717 (18), is in principle an authority for the present case, that winding up a company is strictly analogous to enforcing a judgment obtained against a company; the Court of Queen's Bench unanimously holding that the judgment against a company could not be inquired into, because the colonial Act established that the shareholders were to be treated as summoned by the judgment obtained against the company. However all these cases cited for the defendant, as well as the cases of *Nias and Reimer v. Bruce*, being actions brought on the judgments themselves are, in my opinion, wholly inapplicable to the operation of the Intercolonial Judgment Act, which by its express directions of what the Judge is to inquire into, necessarily excludes all these other collateral inquiries, though very proper to be inquired into if the plaintiff had brought his action on the judgment, and if the defendant had then chosen to put all these collateral matters in issue on the record.

In my opinion the defendant can only resist the very beneficial operation of our intercolonial statute by distinctly swearing that he is prepared to resist the enforcement of applicant's judgment by raising distinctly on the record either some distinct legal or equitable defence against the plaintiff's application to this Court, to have the benefit of this most useful statute.

It is also to be observed that the title and preamble of this statute show most clearly that it was intended to be entirely additional to the common law remedy of bringing actions on foreign judgments. The title is, "An Act to give *further* remedies to creditors against persons removing from one Australasian colony to another." The preamble is—"Whereas the proximity of the several Australasian colonies to each other and the separation of their respective jurisdictions greatly facilitate the evasion of the judgments, decrees, rules, and orders of the Supreme Courts of the said colonies respectively, and it is expedient to provide a remedy in that behalf, be it therefore enacted," &c.

I will only add finally that it seems to me to be a most dangerous step for this Supreme Court to throw any impediments in the way of the long-established and full operation of this most useful statute as between ourselves and all the other Australian colonies; and most certainly this defendant upon his own affidavit ought not to be protected from my order unless he brings the amount of the judgment writ into Court, and undertakes to defend any formal action at law or other proceeding which the plaintiff may bring against him upon the footing of his judgment.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT:—

The first question in this case is whether there is any appeal from the order of a Judge under the statute 19 V. No. 12. When a memorial is filed under the Act, and the person summoned appears, the question for the Judge will be whether he shows "sufficient cause," that is, cause sufficient in law, against issuing execution. On such a question, where power is given to the Court as well as to a Judge, it appears to me that the Court has power to consider whether the decision of the Judge is right in point of law. If, indeed, circumstances appeared upon which the Judge might exercise a discretion, the Court, according to the general rule, would not interfere. Besides, the memorial when filed becomes a record of the judgment, and acquires all the efficacy of a judgment of this Court, and—subject to the provisions of the Act—execution may issue upon it as upon a judgment of this Court. The process becomes in fact the process of this Court. Now the Court cannot deny the power of controlling its own process and preventing it from being abused, unless such power be taken away by statute. Here the general controlling power of the Court is not taken away. In either view I think the present application can be entertained.

Next, it is objected, on behalf of Dr. Fischer, that the plaintiffs' signature to the memorial is not verified by affidavit. The seal of the Court of New Zealand does not I think verify that signature. The seal certifies to, or verifies, only those particulars which are mentioned in section 2 of the Act, and which would appear in the judgment of the Court if the judgment had been drawn out, viz.,—the names of the parties, the nature of the proceedings, and the dates of the several steps taken, &c. That section says that the memorial containing these particulars, authenticated by the seal of the Court, shall further be signed by the party in whose favour the judgment shall be obtained. It does not say that the signature shall be verified by affidavit; and I do not think we have any right to add such a provision to the statute. In the absence of such a provision we have no right to assume *primâ facie*—as we are in effect asked to do—that what purports to be the signature of the plaintiff is not his signature. If indeed the defendant can show that the signature is not genuine, that would be a good answer. But under the statute, when we find the memorial filed, I think the onus of showing that it is not regular rests on the defendant in this particular as well as in the proceedings generally.

I now come to the substantial matter for consideration.

Under the statute, when the memorial is filed we are bound to assume *primâ facie* that the judgment was regularly obtained; and, although the words are discretionary, I think it is also our duty, when called upon, to order that execution shall issue, unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown. The statute does not declare what shall be sufficient cause, but, as its object was to enable the plaintiff to obtain execution at once, without going through the form of an action upon the judgment, we may reasonably assume that whatever would prevent a plaintiff in England from recovering in an action upon a foreign judgment ought to be sufficient to prevent execution from issuing upon one of the colonial judgments. In the English Courts colonial judgments are treated as foreign judgments.

Now, in the English Courts it has been held over and again that, as a general rule, a person cannot recover upon a foreign judgment against a defendant resident in England who has had no notice of the proceedings in the foreign country, and who has had no opportunity of appearing and making his defence. This was the principle acted upon in Buchanan v. Rucker, 9 East, 192—in Cavan v. Stewart, 1 Stark, 625—in Ferguson v. Mahon 11, A. and E., 179, and in the recent case of *Shirsby v. Westenholz*, L. R. 9, Q. B. 155, as well as in numerous other cases. In *Ferguson v. Mahon*, Lord Denman, C.J., puts the matter very plainly:—"When it appears," says his Lordship, "as here, that the defendant has never had notice of the proceeding, or been before the Court, it is impossible for us to allow the judgments to be made the foundation of an action in this country."

To this general rule, however, there are many important exceptions to be met with in several of the cases, most of which are brought together in page 161 of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Blackburn in *Shirsby v. Westenholz*. It is not necessary to cite the passage, but in reference to the principle there stated I shall consider the facts of this case.

On the part of the plaintiff, or applicant in this proceeding, we have simply the memorial of a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, which states that the proceedings in that Court were commenced on the 13th of September, 1873. On the other hand, we have an affidavit of the defendant which is uncontradicted. From this we find that the defendant had been in New Zealand, but left that colony in the beginning of 1870, and has never been there since. He was never served with any writ or notice of the proceedings mentioned in the memorial, and he had no opportunity of defending himself against those proceedings. He is thus clearly brought within the general rule. But it is necessary to go back to the origin of these transactions.

Before 1870, the defendant, as he states in his affidavit, resided in New Zealand, and held some shares in the gold mining company in connexion with which these proceedings have arisen. Before he left, he sold all his shares, and they were duly transferred, and the transfers were duly registered as by law required, and thereupon he ceased to be a shareholder in the company, and ceased to be liable for any calls on the said shares. I do not attach too much weight to the inference which the defendant draws as to his exemption from all future liability, nor do I at all enter into the merits of the case; but, with these statements before us, it appears to me that we ought to have evidence that there was some law in New Zealand by which, under such circumstances, the defendant might be still liable for future calls. In July, 1871, however,—long after the defendant had ceased to reside in New Zealand—some proceedings are taken in the District Court of Auckland, and an order is made by the judge of that court for the winding-up of the company. Of these proceedings the defendant had no notice until after the order was made. To this, however, I do not attach any importance, as probably notice in the *Gazette* or newspapers would be sufficient. But in pursuance of the winding-up order, the plaintiff, as official agent or liquidator, applied to the transferees of the shares which the plaintiff had held for payment of certain calls on those shares, and the calls not being paid, the defendant's name was placed in the list of contributors. Of this proceeding also the defendant had no notice and had no opportunity of showing cause against it. The official agent then applied for payment of the calls to a Mr. Keesing, who was the defendant's agent in New Zealand for collecting rents, but had no authority to pay calls. He, however, paid the calls and informed the defendant that he had done so. The defendant wrote to Mr. Keesing telling him he had done wrong, but took no steps against the official agent, and the matter so remained.

When the next calls were made the official agent again applied to Mr. Keesing, who refused to pay, as he had no authority. Proceedings are then again taken in the District Court of Auckland, and, as appears by a notice from the official agent, dated January 24, 1874, and served on Mr. Keesing, an order is made on the 22nd of December, 1873, by the Judge of that Court, whereby the schedule of contributions in relation to the company was settled, and the defendant was ordered to pay the sum of £67 7s., which is the amount of the judgment mentioned in the memorial. It is not explained, and it is difficult to understand, how the order of the Judge of the District Court of Auckland became at once a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, nor how it happened that the trial took place in the Supreme Court on the same day that the order was made in the District Court.

Of these proceedings which took place in the District Court of Auckland in December, 1873, and which are apparently the same as those mentioned in the memorial, the defendant had no notice whatever until the February or March following, when he received from Mr. Keesing the notice already referred to; and having heard that the plaintiff was willing to compromise the matter, he consented to an arrangement being made. But during the correspondence for this purpose judgment is entered up in the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

It thus appears, that from the commencement the defendant had no notice of any of the proceedings until after they were taken; and that he had no opportunity of defending himself or showing cause against any of them. In reference to the proceedings in the District Court, therefore, as well as to the action in the Supreme Court, he comes within the general rule.

In the defendant then brought within any of the exceptions to the general rule?

In *Dangelis v. Forrest*, 4 Bing, 686, it was held that an action was maintainable in England against the executor of a testator upon a judgment obtained in Scotland against the testator in his absence from the country, on the ground that the testator was a natural born subject of Scotland, and even so, during his absence, owing obedience to its laws. He had also, however, acknowledged under his hand, before he left the country, that he owed the debts. Here there is no evidence one way or the other that the defendant was a natural-born subject of New Zealand. He had no doubt resided there; but considering the circumstances of these colonies, it would, I think, be going too far to infer that a person who had resided in a colony, and having left it had settled in another colony, was a natural-born subject of the former. As a resident of this colony, I assume that he is a British subject, that is a subject of the Empire, as he was also while resident in New Zealand; but he does not, on that account, continue subject to the laws of a colony in which he has ceased to reside.

Next, in *Bequare, Macarthy*, 2 B. and Ad. 951, the person against whom a colonial judgment had been obtained in his absence from the colony, had resided there when the cause of action accrued, but had withdrawn himself before the proceedings were commenced. Here the cause of action is the amount of calls ordered to be paid by the Judge of the District Court, and for which the action was brought in the Supreme Court. When that cause of action accrued the defendant was not in the colony. But even if we are to go further back and say, that the cause of action accrued when he was placed as a contributory, even at that time he was not in the colony. And if it is said that his liability must be carried still farther back, to the time when he became or was a shareholder, then I think we ought to have some evidence that, either by the conditions of the company or by the law of the country, a person who had been once a shareholder might be liable for calls even after he had ceased to be a shareholder. But on such a liability as this the judgment of Blackburn J. is not conclusive; and if it were, the facts of the present case are scarcely applicable.

Lastly, the evidence shows that the defendant had property in the country, as Mr. Keesing was his agent for collecting rents. But in the judgment referred to, the Court doubts very much whether such a circumstance would be a ground for holding the owner bound by the judgment. "It should rather seem," says Blackburn J., "that while every tribunal may very properly execute process against the property within its jurisdiction, the existence of such property, which may be very small, affords no sufficient ground for imposing on the foreign owner of such property a duty or obligation to fulfil the judgment." Until there is a decision to the contrary I am prepared to act upon the opinion here expressed, and to leave the plaintiff to enforce the execution of his judgment upon whatever property the defendant may have in New Zealand.

On the whole, I do not see that the defendant has been brought within any of the exceptions; and the onus of showing this, I think, rests upon the party setting up the foreign judgment. In the *General Steam Navigation Company v. Guillon*, 11 M. and W. 877, a plea setting up the foreign judgment of a French Court was held bad, because it did not state that the plaintiffs, against whom it had been obtained, were French subjects, or resident, or even present in France when the suit was commenced. But in *Copin v. Strachan*, L. R. 9 Exch., 346, to a declaration on a judgment obtained in a French Court, the defendant pleaded in very comprehensive terms that he was not resident or domiciled within the juri-diction of France, and was not a native of the Empire of France, or subject to its laws, and that he did not appear in the suit. A replication to this plea stated that the defendant was a shareholder in a company having its business and domicile in France; and as such was subject to the liabilities and privileges of the holders of shares, and in particular to the regulations contained in the articles of association, and that by these it was provided and *agreed*, that in case of dispute a certain course of proceeding in a French Court should be pursued. It then averred that the course of proceeding so agreed on had been pursued by the plaintiff. This replication was held good, because it was stated that the defendant had agreed to be bound. A second replication, however, was held to be bad, because it did not state that the defendant had contracted to be subject to the law of France, and the jurisdiction of the French Court. The mere statement that he was a shareholder was not sufficient. In the present case there is no such statement.

But on whichever side the *onus* lies, if the person summoned to show cause under the statute brings forward such evidence as would defeat an action on the judgment, or even such as, if uncontradicted, would raise a strong presumption that the judgment was obtained fraudulently, or inequitably, or by some course of proceeding that a Court of Justice would not sanction, I think the Court ought not to order execution to issue, but ought to leave the plaintiff to his action on the judgment. In this case I am of opinion that sufficient cause has been shown why execution should not issue.

## METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

EVANS V. HANLEY.

In this case plaintiff sued for £6, which he stated defendant promised to give him on obtaining the extension of a lease of premises he held from four to ten years. Defendant stated that the promise was made on the contingency that the lease was obtained for £40, but he only obtained the continuance of the lease for £50. Plaintiff denied that he had anything to do with the terms. Verdict for defendant, for whom Mr. M'Kinlay appeared.

MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY V. SMART.

In this case, heard on Tuesday, his Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for £9 3s. 4d.

MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY V. ROBBETS.

This case was also heard on Tuesday, and his Honor nonsuited the plaintiff.

COTTLE V. BARTLETT.

Plaintiff sued defendant for £3 7s. 6d. for several bottles of champagne. Defendant stated that the champagne was supplied to him for a Mr. Gower; he was merely a servant, and was to receive 1s. for his errand. The plaintiff, a publican, swore positively that she supplied the champagne to defendant, without reference to any other person, though she was asked to supply it for another. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Hellyer appeared; Mr. Green for defendant.

MINOR CASES.

Merryweather v. Arnold, medical attendance, verdict for defendant by consent; Mr. Bull for defendant. M'Eldoney v. Short, work and labour done; verdict for plaintiff for 11s.; Mr. Yarnton for plaintiff, Mr. M'Kinlay for defendant. Tarron v. Joyce; verdict for plaintiff. Triggs and others v. Brodie; verdict for plaintiff. Mallon v. Thomas, for rent; verdict for plaintiff. Vaughan v. Ricketts, no parties. Vaughan v. Redman; verdict for defendant. Castle v. Wakeley, professional services; verdict for plaintiff. Castle v. Steenson, for professional services, £1 10s; plaintiff nonsuited; Mr. Bull for defendant. Milton v. Ringland, wages; verdict for amount claimed; Mr. Gannon for plaintiff, Mr. Greer for defendant.

M'CARTHY V. KEOGH.

Plaintiff sued the defendant for non-fulfilment of an agreement to sell a horse, and claimed £10. Defendant pleaded that there was no agreement. Verdict for plaintiff for £4, Mr. Merriman for plaintiff, Mr. J. R. Jones for defendant.

LITTLE V. HARNETT.

Plaintiff sued defendant for that he negligently drove into his buggy and damaged it, and claimed £6 16s., the amount of the damage done. The parties were returning from the Randwick racecourse on the day of the Hunt Club races. The evidence of Mr. Bull for the plaintiff was to the effect that plaintiff and defendant—the first named in a light buggy, and the last-mentioned in a waggonette—drove out of the eastern gate of the racecourse on to the Randwick Road. Plaintiff was a few yards in front of defendant. A racehorse by the side of the road shied, and startled the horse in plaintiff's buggy, so that it swerved and drew the buggy slightly across the road, stopped, when one of the horses in defendant's vehicle coming up behind put his foot into the buggy. The buggy horse bolted, and the buggy was smashed. Witness stated he thought the accident might have been avoided had defendant been more careful. Defendant appeared anxious to get in front of the plaintiff. On the other hand, defendant stated that he had several ladies in his vehicle, that he was driving carefully, and that the accident was solely due to the stoppage of plaintiff's buggy through the buggy horse shying. It was utterly impossible for him to stop his horses and prevent the collision. He was not trying to get in front of plaintiff. The plaintiff was nonsuited. Mr. Gannon for plaintiff, Mr. C. Jones for defendant.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

In the matter of Katharine Hudson, first and only meeting. Insolvent was sworn, and did not wish to amend her schedule. One debt was proved. Direction was given that, after the costs of sequestration had been paid, insolvent should have furniture and wearing apparel, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of Thomas Ray, first and only meeting. Insolvent was sworn, and did not wish to amend his schedule. He was examined, and stated that a Mrs. Webb parted with her business to him for the sum of £199 10s.; no cash was paid, but a bill of sale was given to Mrs. Webb to secure her, and instalments of so much a week were paid up to a certain time, when insolvent said he could not continue them, and Mrs. Webb, consequently seized under the bill of sale. One debt was proved, no directions were given, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of John Kiely, first and only meeting. Insolvent was sworn, and stated that parts A, B, and C of his schedule were correct. He believed, however, that more was owing than had been put down in the schedule. He was examined, and stated that he was in the receipt of wages amounting to from 10s. to 11s. per day; he had suffered from sickness during the last twelve months; last week he earned about £1 2s. 6d., and the previous week about £1 10s. Three debts were proved, no directions were given, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of William Hanson, first and only meeting. Insolvent did not wish to amend his schedule. No debts were proved, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of Colin Thompson, first and only meeting. Insolvent did not wish to amend his schedule. No debts were proved, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of Maurice O'Connor, first and only meeting. Insolvent did not wish to amend his schedule. He was examined, and stated that he had occupied the situation of a bailiff, and his income then amounted to £227, including fees and allowances; he had now a family of six children; he had a son in England studying for the medical profession, but his creditors suffered nothing by that expense; two years ago he made over to his wife, certain household property belonging to him, for the benefit of the children; he had no furniture in his house, what he previously had having been removed under a bill of sale, before the day of sequestration. Five debts were proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 15th instant.

In the matter of William Monkhouse, first and only meeting. Insolvent did not wish to amend his schedule. Three debts were proved, direction was given to allow furniture and wearing apparel, subject to the payment of the costs of sequestration, and meeting terminated.

In the matter of William Richard Green, first and only meeting. No debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

SCHEDULES FILED.

John Mathew Nones, of Gillenbah. Liabilities, £374 2s. 8d. Assets, £777 11s. 6d.

Peter Joseph Vines, of the firm of Vines and Ray, of Bathurst. Liabilities, £77 12s. 9d. Assets, £5.

SURRENDERS.

Jane Ryder Glanham, of Point Piper Road, Woollahra, widow. Liabilities, £64 12s. 9d. Assets, £15 10s. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

John Cox, of Redfern, late of Wexford-street, Sydney, Salesman. Liabilities, £217 4s. 8½d. Assets, £7 5s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Hinds, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors; Gay's Gold Mining Company, and Companies Act (No. 8), application for order for payment of creditors; Lucknow Reef Gold Mining Company, and Companies Act (No. 8), application for order for payment of creditors. Estates in arrear, official assignees to be heard thereon. Gay's Gold Mining Company, and Companies' Act, application ex parte Arthur William Sutton; Cornish and Scottish and Australian Copper Mining Co. (Limited), application for order for transfer of money.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, June 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Francis Short, second meeting, at Armidale.

Friday, June 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Michael Cross, first and only meeting; Isaac Jones, first and only meeting; William Hawkins, first and only meeting; George M'Leod, third meeting; Alexander Brodie, third meeting; Charles William Keelo, second meeting; Fortescue Arthur Harvey, second meeting; Edward Charles Butler, first meeting; Alexandre Loise, adjourned single from the 28th May last; Alexandre Loise, special examination of insolvent and a witness; Henry Osborne Rich, adjourned single from the 2nd instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, June 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Peter Wells, Thomas Henry Fry, adjourned from the 11th of May last; James Smith, Adam Clarke Pearce, Thomas Evans Davies, adjourned from the 28th of May last.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Love and Guy.

Twelve persons were fined in the usual penalties on conviction of drunkenness, and four were discharged with an admonition against a repetition of the offence.

John Gilbert and Charles Dale were each fined 5s. for riotous conduct at midnight in Castlereagh-street, or in default of payment to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

John Hussey was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Charles Foy was ordered to pay a penalty of 60s., or to be imprisoned one month, on conviction of having, in public, offended against decency.

James Bell, charged with having made use of obscene language within

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Mines,
Sydney, 3rd June, 1875.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Leases have been forwarded to the Warden at Gulgong, for delivery to the Lessees, and unless the Lessees take the delivery thereof within the time mentioned in notice issued by the Warden thereon, will be returned to this department for cancellation.

Lessees who desire to appoint an attorney to execute and take delivery of their leases can obtain a form of power of attorney on application at the Warden's or any Mining Registrar's office, or at this Department.

If it be so desired, leases can be forwarded for execution and delivery to the clerk of any Warden's Court within the district, or to the Department in Sydney.

JOHN LUCAS.

Mundoo Mining Division.

No. 46. Name: John Sebor. Locality: Lower Maple Gully. Area: 1 acre.

No. 47. Name: John Sebor. Locality: Lower Maple Gully. Area: 2 acres.

No. 48. Name: Samuel Abraham Levy and others. Locality: The Three-Mile. Area: 6 acres.

No. 49. Name: Thomas Young and others. Locality: The Three-Mile. Area: 2 acres.

No. 50. Name: William Hilton. Locality: Root of the Black Head. Area: 2 acres.

Department of Mines,
Sydney, 3rd June, 1875.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Leases have been forwarded to the Wardens of the Districts named for delivery to the Lessees; and unless the Lessees take the delivery of their respective leases forthwith, they will be returned to the Department for cancellation.

Lessees who desire to appoint an attorney to execute and take delivery of their leases can obtain a form of power of attorney on application at the Warden's or any Mining Registrar's Office, or at this Department.

If it be so desired, Leases can be forwarded for execution and delivery to the Clerk of any Warden's Court within the District, or to the Department in Sydney.

JOHN LUCAS.

Fort and Uralla Mining Division.

No. 25. Name: R. Simpson and another. Locality: Mosman Brook. Area: 8 acres 3 roods 21 perches.

No. 26. Name: R. Simpson and another. Locality: Mosman Brook. Area: 8 acres 3 roods 27 perches.

No. 27. Name: John Lewis and others. Locality: Mosman Brook. Area: 7 acres 3 roods 29 perches.

No. 28. Name: Oliver Saunders. Locality: Mosman Brook. Area: 4 acres 1 rood 23 perches.

Tenterfield and Tenterfield Mining Division.

No. 111. Name: Wm. Hilton and others. Locality: Red Rock. Area: 18 acres.

Barnard Mining Division—Tenterfield and Stanthorpe.

No. 284. Name: T. M. Slemon and others. Locality: Reidsdale River. Area: 6 acres.

No. 302. Name: Barnard Simpson and others. Locality: Royal Yards. Area: 2 acres.

No. 329. Name: Jacob Gray and others. Locality: Royal Yards. Area: 4 acres.

No. 333. Name: Thomas Fitzpatrick and others. Locality: Old Forest Reefs. Area: 20 acres.

No. 336. Name: John Pearce and another. Locality: Bear Hill. Area: 10 acres.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th June, 1875.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies: For full particulars see Government Gazettes, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Tenders may be in abeyance when the Tenders are opened; and the name of the successful Tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

No Tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

| Nature of Works and Supplies. | Date to which Tenders can be received at Public Office. |
|---|---|
| Construction of a Tank, at the Court-house and Lock-up, Dunkerry, in addition of a Court-house, Lock-up, and Police Station, Scone. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |
| Great Southern Railway.—Contract for Providing and fixing cast-iron water-tanks at Molesworth Ponds, Flat River, and Yass, on the extension from Goulburn to Yass. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |
| Repairs, &c., Residence of Superintendent of Police, Tamworth. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |
| Additions, &c., to Court-house, Bellingen River. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |
| Works Section on Great Northern Road, Tamworth: Contract No. 1, from Brighton-street to Willis-street. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |
| Contract No. 2, from Willis-street to Bowling-alley Point. | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th instant. |

The Treasury, New South Wales,
28th May, 1875.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of THURSDAY, the 10th June, for building three Stacks for the Department of the Marine Board.

Specifications can be obtained on application at the Office of the Marine Board.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

NAVY COAL CONTRACT, 1875-6.—TENDERS will be received by the Paymaster, North, New Royal, until FRIDAY, the 11th instant, for the supply of 600 tons of Steam Coal, as may be required from 1st July, 1875, to 31st May, 1876.

Tenders to be in by 10 A.M. sharp, for Steam Coal, and delivered in the best Steam Coal, and delivered in Sydney, in the Sydney and Northern Districts, at a different place, viz. H.M. ships at Sydney.

Royal Depot, 8th June, 1875.

G. M. S.—LAWN COVE ROAD, NORTH SHORE.—CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2 in.—Fresh TENDERS will be received for Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 14th June.

Contracts and specifications can be seen at Department of Roads and Bridges. Tenders to be addressed

F. J. FRANKLIN, Road Department.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.
Head Office, 86, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Directors:
The Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. John Fairfax, M.D., Deputy-Chairman.
George Robertson, Esq., M.P. Isaac Mills, Esq.
Thomas Hughes, Esq. Robert J. Riley, Esq.
Actuary: Consulting Actuary: Grant Musgrave, Esq., M.A. Hack, Esq., F.A.S. Forest Bond, Esq., M.D.
Annual Revenue ..... £170,000.
Accumulated Fund ..... £1,600,000.
The attention of assurers is invited to the important advantages afforded by the new regulations of the Society.
PROFITS ARE DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be had upon a written or personal application to the Secretary, at the Head Office, Sydney, or any of the Society's Agents throughout the colony.
Agents for Country and Suburban Districts:
ALEXANDER J. McLEOD, Secretary.
Sydney, 28th May, 1875.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents—Messrs. Spring, Brothers, and Co.
TONGKIES loaded in the Harbour of Marine Bay at current rates; claims payable in the colony, or at Java, at the Company's agency.
A. MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO., Agents.
Exchange, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Established, 1849.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—267, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, M.D., Chairman.
The Hon. G. W. ALLEN, M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
H. C. Alleyne, Esq., M.D. The Rev. J. Fraser, M.L.C.
R. Dobinson, Esq. M. B. Fell, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
H. N. MACLAURIN, Esq., M.D.
AGENT FOR SYDNEY AND SUBURBS:
Mr. JOHN M. WALKER.
The Policies of this Office for Life Assurance, Endowments, and Annuities, are UNCHALLENGEABLE FROM DATE OF ISSUE, except on the ground of wilful misrepresentation.
J. O. REMINGTON, Secretary.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO FOR SALE, cottage, great bargain, £45; worth £60, for cash; excellent condition and tone.—BRAID and CO., 289, George-street.

WANTED to SELL, Cottage PIANO, cheap for good order. 408, Castlereagh-street South.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FOR SALE, superior Green-tree GUM, in small or large parcels. MOODIE and MURNO, Circular Quay.

VICTORIA IRON ROLLING COMPANY, Iron Manufacturers,
Dudley and Franklin streets, West Melbourne, are prepared to supply direct—
Bessemer Shafting, Engineers' and Agricultural Forgings, Bar Iron, Round, Square, and "Flat"; Halfround and Beveled Fire Bar, Plough Handle, Finger Bar and Harrow Iron, T Rails, Fish Plates, Bevels, and Stone Saw-blade Iron, &c.
Melbourne, 1st June, 1875.

CEMENT.—J. B. White, Brothers, just landing ex Kentucky.
On SALE by
HENRY P. WELCH and CO., 48, Pitt-street.

NEWALL'S STEEL WIRE ROPES, from 14 to 2 inch, on SALE. Infants taken. No commission charged.
HENRY P. WELCH and CO, 48, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PIM'S Dark BRANDY, in hogsheads and quarter Pim's Old Tom Gin, in cases.
Jameson's fine old Dublin Whisky.
COWAN and CO., 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

JUST LANDED BY LATE ARRIVALS.
BRIGHTONIAMS, tourmes, globes, and chimneys
KEROSENE LAMPS and lanterns
Ditto wicks, globes, chimneys, &c.
Ditto HALL LAMPS, and stainproof ditto
STABLE LANTERNS, for oil and candle
KEROSENE (no odour) LAMPS
New Pattern TABLE LAMPS
SHOP and WAREHOUSE Lamps
SWINGING BRACKET LAMPS, for ship use
PORCELAIN SHADES and holders
GODDARD'S PLATE-POWDER
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARD and polish
SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
MILKEY'S BLACK LEAD
STOVE POLISH, for grates and fenders
FURNITURE POLISH and CREAM
BRASS and METAL POLISHING PASTE.
All the above goods having been purchased for cash, at a large discount, will be sold cheap for quick returns.
F. R. ROBINSON, Ironmongery Warehouse,
486, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a No. 1 Baker RIFLE, and 100 cartridges, £3 10s. Apply BURNS, Soohwater, 212, Castlereagh-street South.

TANKS, 100 to 500 gallons, watertight; unequaled and lower by 20 per cent. W. ROBINSON, 54, Sussex-street.

GAS COOKING STOVES—New on SALE, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SUPERIOR KINDS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.—Inspection invited.
F. R. ROBINSON,
Licensed Gasfitter,
486, George-street.

GAS BOILING STOVES for the TABLE, at 64 each. F. R. ROBINSON, George-street.

KEROSENE LAMPS, KEROSENE LAMPS, AT REDUCED PRICES.—CUT LANDRU, A LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW PATTERNS.
F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street.

HAND LAMPS, from 5s EACH.
TABLE LAMPS, from 2s 3d EACH.

SUPERIOR HALL LAMPS, 20s EACH.
STABLE LANTERNS, 4s 6d EACH.

SHOP LAMPS, 4s 6d to 8s 6d each.
SWINGING LAMPS, 6s 6d each.
BRACKET LAMPS, 4s 6d each.
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.
F. R. ROBINSON, Lamp Warehouse,
486, George-street, Sydney.

ENGINEERS' LATHES FOR SALE, 6-inch and 12-inch centres, gap beds. J. Macgregor, 230, Clarence-street.

TIN PLATES, IC, IX, IXX, cobs and charcoal, 14 to 22. W. FOY, 378 and 380, George-street.

SAUSAGE-MACHINE, Moulder's, 20-inch, and Filler, for SALE. Apply 324, Castlereagh-street.

TANKS.—400 gallons best London make on SALE, 1, 2, and 3. TOOHEY, Darling Brewery, Harbour-st.

## MEDICALS CHEMICALS, ETC.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1d pots, 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

CHURCHILL'S STEAMS of IRON, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
113, Pitt-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—Testimonial from the Rev. W. Leach, Vicar of Stawell, and Editor of the Ararat Advertiser.
"Stawell Vicarage, Normanville, Lincolnshire.
"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge with my warmest thanks the receipt of a large bottle of your truly valuable Balsam of Aniseed for the benefit of my poor parishioners. I need hardly say, in the face of winter, how truly acceptable such a present is. For the past twelve years I have been in the habit of using myself, giving away, and recommending your Balsam. I should not be exaggerating if I said I have never known it fail. Whenever I have a cough I use it in preference to anything else, and again and again it has cured me.
"I am fully aware, and you, my dear sir, must be aware, that your, equally with myself, recognize the fact, that we are dependent in the use of all means on Him whose blessing maketh rich, but I rejoice that so often He has seen good to add that blessing to the use of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
"I remain, my dear Sir, &c., &c.,
"WILLIAM LEACH."

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.
"Dear Sir,—I may tell you that I have used your Balsam for a very long time both for myself and my family. I think it an invaluable medicine for members of any profession, and have always strongly recommended it to my brother and sister artists. If you think a testimonial from me would be of any service, you are very welcome to make use of this.
"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"LOUISE BROUGH, Globe Theatre."
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
the favourite remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, Night cough, &c., it is unrivalled.
Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand.
Prepared by THOMAS TOWNLEY, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
Trade Mark—"Lion, Net and Mouse."

A CARD.—SLOPER'S SYRUP (Phosphite Lactate of Lime and Iron), wholesale, at Elliott, Brothers' New and Co., Henry, George-street; and retail at all chemists in Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and Vigour.—To the most regular fevers occasional disturbances of digestion will occur, which may be corrected at once by these famous pills, the alterative and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

## COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

WOODS, Shortland Butter, and Co., 10, King-street, agents for sale and delivery of the Co.'s Coals.

COAL, COAL, FIREWOOD, and every description of the best Fuel, at moderate rates. F. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay; and Branch Depot, 21, Bligh-street.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THE POST-OFFICE HOTEL, in the township of Lucknow, on the main road, between Bathurst and Orange, doing a good trade; with the above will be sold, 17 ten-gallon, 2 Billiard Magnetic Tables, nearly new.
W. KINGSTON, Lucknow.

NOTICE.—GOODWILL and FURNITURE for SALE, at the Railway Dining Rooms, 788, George-st.

FOR SALE, one of the principal BOARDING-HOUSES and Restaurants (city), good position, with 87 beds; now doing a large business. Particulars, apply JOSEPH, 145, King-street.

FOR SALE, one HOTEL, city; rent, £1,100; price, £100. JOSEPH, 145, King-street.

SUGAR PLANTATION.—For SALE, splendid Plantation, in Queensland, 400 acres freehold, 60 acres in cane, complete machinery, &c., &c. Reason, labour. To be sold cheaply, cheap.

FOR SALE, the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Wynyard-square, Sydney. This hotel is doing a fashionable business. For full particulars apply to Mr. DARTON, on the premises; or GIMME, GRAPMAN, and GLEESON, Adelaide Brewery, Waterloo.

TO LITERARY GENTLEMEN, &c.—For SALE, or could be rented, a NEWSPAPER PLANT in thriving country district, with good Jobbing Business attached. R. A., care of Gordon and Gotch, Sydney.

HOTELS for disposal; some of the best and cheapest in city. O. BATH and CO., 105, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—The Goodwill and Stock-in-trade of a large Furniture Warehouse, centrally situated in city with very extensive connection. Profits, £1000 annually. Price, £2000. Principals only. Moss & Co., 410, George-st.

LIME.—Marble Lime, just landed; also, PORTLAND CEMENT, just at Marble Lime Depot, 5, King-st.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Posts and Rails, F. O. and H. F. Shingles, Lathes, Palings, Spokes, Felloes, Naves, Fine, in log and boards; B. River, Oregon, and Beech, F. and G. Flooring Boards; Doors, Sashes, Venetians; Clear Pine Oregon Spars, &c., &c.
STEARN, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

TURNERY of every description, in Cedar and Hoop Pine.
STOCKS, any size and pattern.
STEARN, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

TWO Cargoes of CEDAR and BEECH, in logs, on SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Pipe, Black and Galvanized Tubing, all sizes. W. CAIN, Railway Bridge.

PATENT LIQUID GLASS.
This preparation superseds paint and thoroughly prevents damp and decay in walls of stone or brick buildings, or where cement has been used; it also prevents decay, and the ravages of white ants in wood buildings. Readily applied, inexpensive, and perfectly odourless.
Agents, F. LASCHTSER and CO.

GOOD Building RUBBLE and BALLAST for SALE at Flagstaff.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY,
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand, "O another O." Second Brand, "Eagle."
First quality. Inferior quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacturer of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Thread Iron was first made at these works in the year 1843. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton.
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton.
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 46, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 116, Cannon-street, London.

FOR SALE, 4000 Heavy and 2000 Light SPOKES, 1 hell (seasoned); also, about 500 feet of Wheelwrights' Scotch TIMBER, seasoned, for sale in one or two lots. Apply to Mr. E. ILAND, Penrith.

SLATES, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Galvanized Iron, Copper Bolts, &c. CRANE and SON.

MARBLE and Enameled Slate CHIMNEY-PIECES, just unpacked. Crane and Son, 31, 33, New Pitt-st.

200,000 FEET T. and G. Colonial and Maryborough Flooring, Ceiling, Lining, Palings, 4 and 5 feet, Shingles, laths, pickets, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, red deal.
BALTIC Q-and T. boards, 12, 1, 1½, and 1 inch.
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., on hand and made to order.
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, ridging, spouting, 4 and 1 inch galvanized water pipe and fittings.
CEMENT, best Portland, Keene's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes.
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; chimney pots; paving tiles; fire and building bricks, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont, 453 George-st., and 7, Fortescue-st.

SLATES, from 20 x 10 to 12 x 7, cheap, in lots suitable for purchasers. R. GRANT, Gladstone buildings.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES, single and double; Sociables, Queen's Phaeton, Waggonettes, Ab. T. MOORE, Oxford-st.

DEALER HORSES, 30s each; trial. 2 Saddles, cheap, 38, Burton-street, Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, 2 good Saddle HORSES. Apply 344, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME chest HACK, by Lord of Lions, £60; pair first-class Buggy HORSES, £60. KNIGHT.

HANDSOME Chestnut HACK, by Lord of Lions, £60; pair Grey Buggy Horses, £85. KNIGHT.

HANDSOME Cream Pimlico BUGGY, 70s; Buggy Bottle, brake, lamp, £45; Double-seat Buggy and Harness, £30; Express Waggonette, £65; Spring-cart, £8; Harness, every description; Saddles, 30s. KNIGHT.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 325, Pitt-st. Of Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

SPLENDID Pair Imported Ponies, Light American Buggy and Harness, 50 guineas. Gibson, 325, Pitt-st.

HORSES CLIPPED and SHOED by gas, 10s each; Clipping-machines, 10s and 15s. Gibson's, Pitt-st.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—For SALE, pair Grays, 6 and 7 years old; nearly 16 hands; £60; pair Bays, £50; first-class Buggy Horses, £30 and £35; stylish Hack, £14; Mares, Dray, and Harness, £12. GIBSON.

20 NEW and second-hand Buggies, Farwell, and Dog Carts; also Harness, very cheap. Gibson's.

HUNTER, first-class weight carrier, good fencer, 22 guineas. GIBSON, 325, Pitt-street.

VERY fast-trotting MARE, Gulbarra; built Sulky and Harness, 50 guineas. GIBSON.

HANDSOME black thoroughbred saddle and side-saddle HORSE; bred by Wm. Dangar, Esq., Brotefield; 6 years old, 16½ hands, by Stockade, imported, warranted sound and quiet, £25. GIBSON, 325, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, the Livingstone C-Spring BUGGY, built on same principle as Bonbon's toggle, and, without exception, the most elegant little trap in town, £45.
GIBSON, 325, George-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Mare, PEARSON, nearly new. 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, a very elegant small WAGGONETTE, imported. 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Partial CART, cheap, in good order. No. 8, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

FOR SALE, one MILK-CART, a Butcher's, and Dealer's ditto; cheap. FARSITT, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to rent a HORSE and CAB. Address Stewart Beach, General Post Office.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, choice SITES for building in Darlinghurst, near the entrance to Moore Park. Also Building Allotments, in Moore and Marshall streets, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

TO SELL or LET, Paddy's RIVERPOINT, containing dining-room (32 x 16), drawing-room (19 x 18), two bedrooms, with usual offices, abundance of water, orchard, flower garden, 20 acres of land, about a mile from Burwood Station; healthily situated on Liverpool Road. Apply to Judge WILKINSON, District Court.

BALMAIN.—For SALE, in one of the best positions, contiguous to the ferry, a comfortable cottage residence, on land 200 feet square, fronting three streets, planted with very choice fruit and other trees, &c., and having a never-failing well of pure water; with or without adjoining paddock; house very. ALFRED HANCOCK, Sinclair-street, Balmain.

BILLY-STREET.—For SALE, 3 Houses in close proximity to Albion-st., R. Hennessy, 410, George-st.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—For SALE, 3 good Brick Tenements on large ground. R. Hennessy, 410, George-st.

JAMES PRINGLE, 144, Pitt-street, has for SALE: Shop, Dwelling, and 4-room House, Sussex-street; Shop and Dwelling, Liverpool-street, cheap; Shop, Dwelling, and 3 Houses (corner), Surry Hills, £1200; 2 pretty Cottages and Allotment, Balmain, £500; Terrace of Houses, Bourke-street, always let, £2800; 2 good brick Houses, Cleveland-street, cheap, £740; 2 brick Houses, £150 each, returns 22½ per cent.; 2-room House, Paddington, weatherboard, cheap, £500; Brick House, Surry Hills, accounts, varnish, £300; Shop, Dwelling, and 4-room House, hall, &c., Woolloomooloo, £1000.

House, Macquarie-st., hall, balcony, verandah, &c., £150; 3 Cottages and 2½ acres Land, Redfern Estate, £650; 3 Cottages, Forest Lodge, land 50 x 100, cheap, £500; 3 Houses, near Hyde Park, rent 35s week, cheap, £650; 3 Houses, off Devonshire-street, rent 20s, land 44 x 80 given in, £500; 2 good brick Houses, Balmain, capital investment, £800; 3-acre Farm, Bankstown, large road frontage, £300; 2½ acres, Homebush, &c., £300; £350 cash, and 7 per cent. Allotment, Sydney Common, 30 x 105, £15, balance in three years.

BURWOOD.—COTTAGE and orchard Ground for SALE. Blaxland's Mills, and Geddes, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Gale's Residence, North Shore. House of 7 rooms, returns 10 p. c. R. ISAAC, 139, Pitt-st.

WORKING MEN.—Allotments £12, each; allotments £10 each, near Joyce's Junction Station; and Spit Beach; delightfully situated; well watered.

LAND.—CRATWOOD ESTATE, LANE COVE ROAD, near Waitara Chapel; near Mr. Kirby's residence; ALLOTMENTS £60 per acre; liberal terms.

WORKING MEN.—LAND for SALE, £20 allotments, £10 allotments; Longmile Estate, Lane Cove River.

WORKING MEN'S Allotments, VIII. Sale, "Abbey-road, St. Kentigh." SALE on the ground by Richardson and Wrench, SATURDAY, June 12th at 3 o'clock. Museum's Bay cleared (vide Circular Quay, foot of Phillip-street, 1.15, 2.30. Free tickets to be had at Richardson and Wrench's Rooms, Pitt-street, for intending purchasers.

BURWOOD.—191 ACRES, Hill Side, Second Ridge, Sale, 2500. DATE, 15th, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, HOTEL, in Prince-street, and three COTTAGES at the rear.—Terms: £400 cash, balance at 8 per cent. Terrace of 4 Houses, at Glebe, freehold. Cottage, 1st Stanmore, 8 rooms. Houses, 7 rooms; Darlinghurst, £500. Houses, 5 rooms, Darlinghurst, £400. Stores at Glebe, 4 rooms and kitchen, £45 each, returns 9 monthly instalments. Cottage, 4 rooms, £160 cash. Cottage, 4 rooms, £180 cash; balance at 10s per week. WALKER, COOK, 174, Pitt-street.

MACQUARIE ST., North, Albion Estate, 2 Building Allotments for SALE. G. M. May, Elizabeth-st.

BALMAIN, near Ferry.—For SALE, COTTAGE of 4 rooms; 8s. G. E. MAY, 117, Elizabeth-street.

FARMS, Allotments, Cottages, and Houses for SALE on terms. W. DOUGLAS, 434, George-street.

FOR inexpensive SALE, COTTAGE and Out-offices, with thirty acres of highly improved land; about twenty acres have been under cultivation. Situated within fourteen miles, by a good road, of Sydney, and near Railway Station. For particulars apply to
FARRS and CO., Bond-street.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

CATTLE STATION.
G. M. PITT and SON have for private sale, in the Darling district, a splendid Station, 30s (free from selection), with about 4000 choice Cattle; over half are bullocks, from 3 up, and nearly all fat.
31 in the cheque; property to be obtained in the market and one of the very best.
Liberal terms invited.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—To close partnership accounts, the well-known STATIONS of Gogeanbri and Bundarra, Moreton District, with 20,000 sheep, cattle, 11,176 acres purchased and leased land, &c., &c.
For full particulars apply to
T. BROOKS, BROTHERS, Gogeanbri, Dalby.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the following properties:—
A first-class Sugar Plantation, near Port Macleay.
Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa, 100,000 sheep.
Dundah Station, Leichhardt District, Queensland, with 38,000 sheep.
Mount Abundance, Burnett District, Queensland, with 5677 cattle.
Pike's Creek Station, Darling Downs, 18,400 sheep.
Estate near Braidwood, 3000 acres, highly improved.
Numerous other Properties, both in New South Wales and Queensland.
Also the following Stock:—
2500 first-class Durham Heifers, near Dubbo.
500 Mares, Lou Station, Maclean.
2000 splendid store Wethers, near Inverell.
2 splendid Shorthorn Bulls.
60 bullocks, Richmond River.
1000 splendid Heifers. Maryborough, Queensland.
Store Sheep and Cattle in Queensland, various lots.
First-class Bulls, by various breeders.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Heavy and Light,
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots set specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.
55 Real Powerful Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from A. H. Nankin, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at the Camperdown Yards, at 3 o'clock,
50 real "half-bloods" and unbroken thin and fillies, or fillers.
15 real powerful draught horses, stands and young, by Pilot, Coldstream, and other good sires.
150 head of splendid mile and fillies, all under five years, by Sir Hew and Bonnie.
16 first-class saddle and harness horses; a really good stamp.
90 head mile and fillies, fit for light harness and saddle; useful and good.
N.B.—The lots in the above are a very superior lot, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.
No prime fat cows.
Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.
At sale of former Purchaser.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Rotsald and Co. to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock, 1000 prime sheep.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Onus, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock, 50 prime cows.

Fat Cattle.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have received instructions from John Walsh, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 26 head of paddock-fed cattle.

GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar, opposite School of Arts.—Sales daily at 10, horses, buggies, &c.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1500 really prime and weighty fat wethers, in lots, direct from their famous Melville Plains station, and to arrive per train.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
50 very superior, quiet, well-bred dairy cows, with calves; suitable for dairies or private families; Ayrshires, and Ayrshire crosses.
At 11 o'clock,
50 very prime fat calves, from F. D. Ridgery, Esq., Sutton Forest.
40 ditto ditto lambs, from T. J. Hawking, Esq., Bathurst.
60 ditto ditto, from E. Stanton, Esq., Campbelltown.
50 crossed porkers and store pigs, from Pickett, Camden, and Minnagle.
At 12 o'clock,
4 excellent prime and weighty fat bullocks, from G. Riley, Esq., weighing upwards of 1000 lbs.

G. W. TATE will sell, at his Yards, THIS DAY, at 10.30, Lambs, calves, pigs, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction at Railway, This Day, at 10 o'clock, Wood.

FILLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 793, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, dry cattle, and springers.
Fat calves, lambs, and pigs.
10 prime fat calves, from J. York, Esq.
10 ditto ditto, from D. Fye, Esq.

SEA ISLAND COTTON
COPRA
BECHE-DE-MER
BLACK OIL.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
49 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
1 BAGS COPRA
BECHE-DE-MER
BLACK OIL
TIN ORE.
Terms, cash.

To Hairdressers, Artificial Hairworkers, Wigmakers, and others.

Day of Sale, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
On the Premises, No. 112, King-street.

The whole of the WORKING PLANT, STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FIXTURES, &c., consisting of Hair Brushing Machinery, complete, with Brushes
Cutting Blades and Long-nosed Scissors
Razors, Scissors, Brushes, Cutting-cloths, and Towels
Bench, Chairs, Gilloch, Matting, &c.
A well-assorted Stock of Human Hair, in all lengths and shades
Soaps, Scents, Cream Creme, Oils, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes
Rack, S.T., and other Combs, Wigs, Head-dresses, &c.
Fancy Boxes, Combs, Gaslitting, Shop Fixtures, and sundries.

DUNN and LISTER have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 117, King-street, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without the slightest reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.
DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Douglas, Bilney-street, Woolloomooloo, as under:—
Clothing at 11 o'clock.
Bundles and jewellery at 3 o'clock.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases table knives and forks, best quality.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushware, Cutlery, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, June 11,
11 packages fancy goods, &c., comprising
Table cutlery, hair brushes
Gosnell's perfumery, I.R. goods, glassware
Albums, toys, dolls, assorted x'mas tree jewellery
Meerschaum and briar pipes, stationery, glassware, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

Substantial and Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

LOO and Dining TABLES
Couches, Chairs, Pictures
Pier-Glasses, Loadens, Overmantels
Brussels CARPET, Mats
BRUSSFONIERE, Curtains
Iron BEDSTEADS, Marble-slab WASHSTAND and Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Chest Drawers, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, &c.
KITCHEN UTENSILS, Meat safe, Crockery, and Sundries.

H. VAUGHAN has instructions to sell by auction on the premises, No. 392, Bourke-street, Surry Hills,
The above.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

At the METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES, Phillip-street.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises (in consequence of the offices being removed),
Splendid office table, suitable for a board room; desks, cupboards, office washstands
Partitions, shelving, venetian blinds, counter tables, stools
Carpet, chairs, cooking stove, and sundries.
Terms, cash. Without reserve.

MONDAY, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Henry Glading, Licensed Victualler.

On the Premises, CHARING CROSS HOTEL, WAVERLEY.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the above premises,
The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the unexpired term of lease.
LIQUORS, BAR UTENSILS.
STOCK-IN-TRADE.
Also,
Wines, spirits, &c.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects.
Terms, cash.

Hack's and Lambert's Axle Grease.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
A consignment of Hack's and Lambert's celebrated AXLE GREASE.
Terms at sale.

AMERICAN BROOMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 | 4-tie Oasis' Bit, 3 brooms |
| 7-8 | 10-11 | 4-tie Excelsior brooms |
| 15 | 4-tie Ex; 3 and Excelsior brooms |
| 5 | 1 | 4-tie Pierce's cocket Excelsior ditto. |

Now landing ex R. M. Steamer Mikado, from San Francisco.
To Ironmongers, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases American wire-brass brooms, just landed.
☞ The Auctioneers beg to state that the above is the only parcel in the market to arrive, and these goods have advanced 50 per cent. the last two months.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers.

## AUCTION SALES.

LIVERPOOL.

To Furniture Dealers and Others.
Sale by Auction on
FRIDAY, June 11, at 11 o'clock, at
Yerbo' Villa, near the Liverpool Railway Station.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER is instructed to sell by auction, without reserve,
The whole of the furniture and effects, consisting of walnut and silk rep drawing-room suite, oval walnut table, output, about 18 x 12, rosewood lounge, fenders and irons, mantelpiece, ottomans, 8 cane arm chairs, dining table, hatstand, clock, iron double and single bedsteads, double washstand with gold and white double services, large oval toilet glass, toilet table, towel horses, stair carpet and rods, china, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. All the above are nearly new.
Also superior side-saddle and bridle.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex British Envoy, damaged by sea water.
THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 12.15 sharp.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock punctually,
On account of the Insurance Companies,
OR—
326—4 pieces medium Wools, No. 19, slightly
4 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
335—5 ditto ditto, No. 28, ditto
6 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
5 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
241—9 ditto ditto, No. 21, ditto
9 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
234—6 ditto ditto, No. 22, sound
215—6 ditto ditto, No. 23, ditto
216—7 ditto ditto, ditto, No. 72, slightly
8 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
8 ditto ditto, No. 77, ditto
7 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
251—12 ditto scarlet Saxony, No. 987, ditto
2 ditto ditto, No. 989, ditto
248—6 ditto ditto, No. 987, ditto
6 ditto ditto, No. 988, ditto
6 ditto ditto, No. 989, ditto
6 ditto ditto, No. 990, ditto
6 ditto ditto, No. 991, ditto.
ASS in diamond—
35—32 pieces 36-inch grey Mottoness, slightly
34—32 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
31—36 ditto ditto, ditto
29—36 ditto ditto, ditto
33—35 ditto ditto, ditto
Terms, cash.

CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.

THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Imitation colonial tweeds, heavy
42-inch heavy molesns
44-inch light mixed ditto
West of England doeskins
Black ditto trouserings
W. of E. broadcloths
Fancy wool coatings
Men's fancy doe trousers and vests
Ditto ditto and tweed trousers
Ditto super black cloth ditto
Ditto beaver overjacks
Ditto fancy tweed vests
Ladies' silk and satin quilted overskirts
Ditto satin cloth ditto, coloured
Ditto chambree and night dresses
Ditto fancy cloth jackets, navy new
Men's brown cotton half-hose, stout maker, various
Ditto merino and cotton vests and pants, &c.
Terms at sale.

RIFLES, REVOLVERS, GUNS CARTRIDGES PLATED WARE JAPANNED WARE FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, next, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW
Invoice of the above goods, viz:—
25 Snider rifles, breech-loading, with small bayonets
50 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, small swords
50 Lefaucheux revolvers, pin fire
14 ditto, central fire
44 ditto, short barrels, in bags
3 ditto, breech-loaders.
Riley's Cartridges, to match the shoes.
Single-barrel guns
50 electroplated cruets, 6-hole, assorted
50 ditto ditto, 5-hole
50 ditto ditto, 3-hole
50 ditto services, card pattern
15 ditto ditto
Metropolitan meat and vegetable dishes
Japanned trays, fancy borders, in sets of 3
Ditto ditto, pearl inlaid
Ditto round waiters, in sets of 2
Ditto bread baskets, fancy centres
Beaten copper trays, in sets of 4
Ditto ditto, in sets of 9, &c.
Terms at sale.

TURKEY SPONGE.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 11th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
5 cases Turkey sponge, assorted.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BRASS BEDSTEADS INLAID CABINETS OILCLOTHS, &c.

On TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, ON TUESDAY next,
Invoices of the above, on late arrivals.
Details in future issue.

BELL and BLACK'S PLAID WESTAS

Ex Whitehall, damaged by sea water.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 11th instant, at half-past 11 sharp, on account of whom it may concern,
UK gear M in blankets, 8 crinkets,
90 cases "Bell and Black's plaid vestas, viz:—
Lot 1—22 cases, each 12 gross, slightly damaged
2—22 ditto ditto, more damaged
3—16 ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.
To be removed from the premises immediately after the sale.

Other Furniture.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON will sell by auction, on the premises, late the office of C. J. Byrnes, Esq., Victoria-chambers, opposite the Colonial Bank, on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 double office table, with 10 drawers
1 large square office table, with drawers
1 counter and desk ditto
1 long table, order partitions
Washstand and sundries.
Terms, cash.

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on account of the Assistant-General of her Majesty's Navy, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
CANVAS, worn and old
Wool and iron OAKUM
BINGHAM DUFF
Island canvas
BRIDAGE, worn
FELT, worn
Iron, wrought and cast
Wool cases, &c., &c.
PLUSHING JACKETS.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 10th June.

Ex Summer Cloud, from Liverpool.

BLACK IRON TUBING, 3 and 1 inch
GALVANIZED ditto ditto, ditto
TEES, CAPS, SOCKETS
ELBOWS, PLUGS, TWO-HOLE PITTERS
BRASS MAIN COCKS
BERIDE.
Without any reserve.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following—
5-inch VALVE COCKS, brass
1 " MAIN COCKS
1 " ditto ditto
1 " ditto ditto
1 " ditto ditto
1 " ditto ditto
1 " ditto ditto
Assorted sizes PEDESTAL TOPS, heavy
WING TORS, strong castings
WING RACKS, assorted sizes, ditto
Ditto, with screws
BAR COCKS, assorted sizes, ½, ¾ inch, &c.
Lever STREET COCKS
Filter gas cocks
Universal SWIVELS, ¾
Union BENDS, ½, ¾ and 1 inch
Assorted union ELBOWS, composition and brass
1-inch STOP-COCKS, water
Assorted sheet BURNERS
Straight ditto
Billand ditto
Assorted OSTLING PLATES, iron and brass
Assorted ELBOWS and cock
BURNERS, union TOPS
ENDS, for 1-inch iron
Assorted BRACKET cocks.
Bath VALVES
Assorted cocks, with union, &c., &c.
Connecting SOCKETS and plain brass, reducing
Elbows, brass pieces
Caps, &c., 1-inch
Unions for iron
½-inch stop VALVE COCKS
1-inch ditto ditto
Double SWIVELS joints, assorted sizes
Single swivels.

FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Important to—
BAKERS
MILLERS
SPECULATORS
SHIPPERS
STOREKEEPERS, and others.

UNRESERVED Sale of ADELAIDE FLOUR.
At the Bank Auction Rooms.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock sharp, at their Rooms,
370 sacks "Randall's" flour
274 ditto "Moorebank's" ditto
209 ditto "R. Palmer's" ditto
23 ditto various ditto.
772
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

8 Cases, each 12 gross, AUSTEN'S 200's MATCHES
7 Cases, each 8 gross, VESTAS, 250's
AT THE RISK OF FORMER PURCHASER.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th June,
16 boxes MATCHES, as above, at the risk of former purchaser.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 11,

On account of whom it may concern.
24 BAGS DATES.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
24 bags dates.
Without reserve.

FRIDAY, 11th June.

TEAS, SUGARS, GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, RICE, SAGO, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the BANK AUCTION ROOMS, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several LARGE PARCELS of MERCHANDISE.
Also,
OILMEN'S STORES, damaged by SEA WATER.
Terms at sale.
Full particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY, June 11.

90 Bags Dates, ex Whitehall.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
90 bags dates.

On FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock.

ON ACCOUNT OF, AND AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

IMPORTANT TO
MILLERS
BAKERS
STOREKEEPERS
SHIPPERS and OTHERS.

3467 Bags ADELAIDE WHEAT
3000 Bags ADELAIDE WHEAT.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 235, George-street, at 11 o'clock sharp,
At the risk of the former purchaser,
3467 bags Adelaide wheat.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL, WORKING PLANT, &c.

By order and on account of the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE in the Estate of D. Macquarie.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by public auction, on the premises, Gilchrist's Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
ALL AND SUNDRY THE SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL as is now on the yard, viz., sheds, stores, and shipbuilding materials, consisting of 3 Substantial Brick-built Houses, between Rose and Shepherd streets, newly roofed, and in excellent order.
THE SHIPWRIGHTS COMPLETE, with a large amount of workmen and gear.
A QUANTITY OF MONTZ PATENT METAL, and bolt bars, nails, &c., copper bars; composition and other plates.
A NUMBER OF BOATS, finished and in course of construction, whale and other planking, and a general variety of moulding patterns, &c.
The Auctioneers beg to draw special attention of the SHIPBUILDING TRADES and others to this unreserved sale, affording an almost unexampled opportunity for investment.
Terms, cash.
Also,
A first-class
AMERICAN BUGGY,
Saw, and imported for the late Exhibition.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

In the Estate of D. Macquarie.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

At the Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by public auction, AT THE PATENT SLIP, SUSSEX-STREET,
On MONDAY, the 14th instant,
at 11 o'clock precisely,
All and sundry the shipbuilding material in the estate of D. Macquarie, at the Patent Slip, consisting of
4 wheels (nine and 2 feet diameter)
MONTZ PATENT METAL,
Percival broken ditto
Oakum, Pitch
Felting, Coal tar
Turnable, Blocks
Hardwood planking
Ditto sawing
2 sacks oil
Rusty chain
&c., &c., &c.
The auctioneers beg to intimate the whole of the above will BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!
TERMS, CASH.
Sale absolute at 11 o'clock.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

SCHOONER VENUS
SCREW STEAM LAUNCH BENITO.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions from the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at Cuthbert's Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m.,
THE SCHOONER VENUS,
as she now lies at Sowerby's Wharf, with all her sails, rigging, and running gear, &c. The Venus is a handy, sound, and well formed little vessel, of thirteen tons register; well-known as a fast and good carrying craft.
Also,
the well-known and much admired
SCREW STEAM LAUNCH BENITO,
also lying for the present at Sowerby's Wharf.
The BENITO is 49 feet 6 inches long, built in 1871, of the best material, copper-fastened, and in every respect substantial and sound.
THE ENGINES AND BOILER
of this favourite steam yacht were manufactured by Messrs. Vale and Lacy. The engines are
TEN-HORSE POWER,
on the best direct acting principle—the boiler tubular, and both in the best condition, driving the vessel ten knots an hour with ease.
These desirable vessels will be moored to the landing stage at Cuthbert's Wharf on the morning of sale, where, or meanwhile at Sowerby's Wharf, they may be inspected.
SALE SHARP AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TERMS, CASH.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY
with frontage to
CASTLEREAGH, MARKET, AND ELIZABETH STREETS,
now yielding a large annual rental,
Title indefeasible.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 5, Spring-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m.,
All that block of land fronting
CASTLEREAGH, MARKET, and ELIZABETH STREETS,
and upon which stands the well-known
GLOBE HOTEL,
now yielding a rental of
£202 PER ANNUM,
together with other buildings, fronting Market and Elizabeth streets.
The ground covers a frontage of
22 FEET TO ELIZABETH-STREET,
159½ FEET TO MARKET-STREET, and
24 FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
and forms one of the most desirable city investments obtainable.
For particulars of title, apply WILLIAM DARKER, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.
The Auctioneers will afford any required particulars of tenancy or terms of sale.

AMERICAN DOORS.

Just arrived ex Mikado, from San Francisco.
The only shipment now in the Market.
For Positive Sale,
at the A.S.N. Co. Wharf, Sussex-street,
on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock.
Highly important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Mikado, from San Francisco,
The following shipment of superior American doors, being the only parcel now in the market, comprising—
26 S.M. Doors, 6.5. x 2.6, 1½ inch
50 D.M. ditto, 6.6 x 2.6, 1½ inch
60 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.6, 1½ inch
30 ditto ditto, 6.6. x 2.6, 1¼ inch
75 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.8, 1¼ inch
50 ditto ditto, 6.10 x 2.10, 1¼ inch
21 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.6, 1½ inch, raised panels
21 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.8, ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.8, 1¼ ditto ditto
18 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.10, ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto, 7 x 3, ditto ditto, ditto
6 ditto ditto, 8.8 x 2.8, 1½ inch; high lock-rails
51 ditto ditto, 6.8 x 2.8, 1½ ditto, ditto
76 ditto ditto, 6.10 x 2.10, ditto ditto.
The raised panel doors are a most superior article, and, together with the high lock-rail doors, were made expressly for the Sydney market.
Terms at sale.

SCHOONER IDA,
61 tons register.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
This vessel is very fast, faithfully built, and in good order; has been in the island trade for some considerable time, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade. She is now lying in Woolloomooloo Bay, where intending purchasers can inspect her.
Inventory at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE WILD WAVE.

The Favourite Clipper British-built BRIG, Registered Tonnage 190 86-100, carries about 300 tons on a draught of water not exceeding 11 feet 6 inches, and possesses the following qualifications:—
1. Thoroughly Substantially Built Timbers of the best English Oak, with Teak Plank Planking.
2. Splendid Weatherly Vessel, remarkably fast, having made repeated quick and unusual passages from the Mauritius, invariably delivering her cargo without a stain.
3. Carries a Large Cargo for her tonnage on a light draught of water.
4. Shifts without Ballast, and requires only 45 tons for a voyage.
5. In perfect order, having recently had a large sum of money expended in coppering and refastening, and can be seen at a minute's notice, without any additional expense.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The fine clipper British-built brig WILD WAVE, now lying at the Market Wharf, were intending purchasers can inspect her.
This favourite vessel is admirably adapted for the China trade, or for the intercolonial ports.
An inventory will be prepared, and further particulars ascertained at the office of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

CLEVELAND STREET.

3 Substantial Brick-built Houses, between Rose and Shepherd streets, newly roofed, and in excellent order.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of property containing of 3 brick-built 2-storied houses, each containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with large yards, let at the low rate of 10s per week each.
This is an excellent investment, they are never vacant, and the neighbourhood is perhaps the best of the class among the suburbs.
Terms at sale.

ASHFIELD.

FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING SITES NEAR THE RESIDENCE OF S. DICKINSON, ESQ., A. MURRAY, ESQ., IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE RAILWAY PLATFORM, BETWEEN ASHFIELD AND BURWOOD.

TITLE—Under Torrens's Act.

E. THRELKELD, has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, Land and Estate Sales Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
To a beautiful plateau overlooking the valley looking Eastward toward the Railway Station, and is within five minutes' walk of the new Railway platform.
TITLE—Torrens's Act.
Terms, liberal at sale.

NORTH SHORE.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock,
Allotment No. 1 at section 27, having a frontage of 65 feet to Berwick-street, by a depth of 165 feet (more or less) to Falcon-street.
Allotment No. 2 of section 27 having a frontage of 132 feet to Falcon-street, by a depth of 165 feet (more or less).
Allotment No. 3 of section 21 is a corner block, and a valuable allotment, having 128 feet to Falcon-street, and 165 feet to Marlin-street. These allotments are close to the public reserve and cricket ground, and within a mile of the Willoughby Falls.
Terms at sale.

TOORAK.

That beautiful Waterside Villa Site, on the eastern beach (or private portion) of
DOUBLE BAY,
being the only available waterside property now obtainable on the Point Piper Estate, this side of Rose Bay.
The property comprises about 2½ acres, held under a special ninety-nine years' lease, and was selected only the latest one station years ago, as the most beautiful and convenient site for building purposes in this charming neighbourhood. The frontage to the beach is 160 feet, as to the New South Head Road about 260 feet, with a beautiful slope to the water; the depth from the road to the beach being about 374 feet on the eastern boundary, adjoining the property of the late A. Walker, Esq., and 431 on the western boundary adjoining the property of R. C. Wentworth, Esq.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above truly beautiful and highly improved Villa site, situate immediately under the mansion of Cranbrook, the property of the Hon. James White, M.L.C., formerly owned by the late Hon. Captain Towns.
The auctioneer desires to point out that this is the only vacant piece of waterside property now to be got on the Sydney side of Point Piper, and is in addition to bear in mind that it is on the PRIVATE beach of Double Bay (not that of the village—and therefore is perfectly select, and the nuisance now erected around it quite ensure its continued privacy, and that it will maintain its character as the most aristocratic portion of our suburbs.
The land has been thoroughly levelled, grassed, and planted with evergreen trees and shrubs; and some thousands of tons of loam, manure, and soil have been carted on it, at an expense of many hundred pounds, to prepare it for the erection of a first-class house.
The property will first be subdivided in one lot, and failing a suitable offer will be then subdivided as per plan in various villa sites, fronting a road which will be reserved from the South Head Road to the beach.
A belt of the original forest trees have been left close to the South Head Road in order to secure more privacy to the property.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Rent Roll.
Regent-street.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable property, at the corner of Kensington and Wellington streets, consisting of cottage at the corner, containing 6 rooms and out-offices.
2 houses, Wellington-street, Nos. 64, 65, and 66, containing each 4 rooms and kitchen, the whole rental being £2 per week.
This is an investment, with prospect of advance in value, this is well worth inspection. There is a large frontage, portion of which is vacant, and would pay to build upon.
Terms at sale.

LEASEHOLD.

ERSKINE-STREET.

Lease of Property, on the left hand side of the street, between KENT and SUSSEX STREETS.

E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
The interest in the lease of shops and premises, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, having a frontage of 103 feet to Erskine-street, more or less, together with blacksmith's shop at the rear, now producing a rental of £260 per annum, and subject to a ground rent of £2 10s per annum.
The lease has nine years to run, and the buildings (except the outlays) are the property of the tenant, and can be removed at the expiration of the lease.
Terms at sale.

PETERSHAM.

Cottage and Grounds known as "Manono Lodge."

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 263, George-street, THIS DAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock,
That first-class residence, known as "Manono Lodge," together with six acres of land, subdivided into kitchen and flower gardens, and paddocks, situate in Morgan-street, about 100 yards from the New Cook's River Road, and within 10 minutes' walk of either the Railway Station or tow-stand.
The house contains large drawing and dining rooms, 20 x 20, also 4 bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, laundry, stable, &c.
Persons in search of a property of this description, in an improving suburb like this, should not lose this opportunity. It has a frontage to Morgan-street of 330 feet by a depth of 792 feet to the Sydenham Road, thus affording the greatest advantage for subdividing.
Further particulars and cards to view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For particulars of Title, &c., apply to Messrs. DRANE and DRANE, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

MILLER'S POINT.

THREE WELL-BUILT HOUSES, PLEASANTLY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BRETTINGTON-STREET AND MOORE'S ROAD, overlooking the WATERS OF PORT JACKSON, commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the NORTH SHORE, and the PICTURESQUE BAYS EXTENDING DOWN THE HARBOUR.

For Positive Sale,
At the Land and Estate Sales Rooms, City Mart,
THURSDAY, 10th June.

TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars of which may be secured by applying at the office of W. BARRES, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, Land and Estate Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable parcel of land, commencing at the angle formed by the road to Bettington Wharf, and that leading to Moore's Wharf, and bounded thence on the Southeast, by the said last mentioned road 174 links to Rhodes's allotment, and thence by that allotment 77 links to a road 8 feet wide; thence on the south-west by that road, being a line bearing south 9 degrees east 165 links to the road to Bettington Wharf; and thence on the south by that road to the point of commencement 17 links.
On the above block of land are erected three substantial houses,
No. 1 having double frontage to Bettington-street and Moore Road, containing, on the ground floor, two drawing-room and rooms, and on the second floor two bedrooms, with yard and out-offices.
No. 2 is a cottage house and bakery, having frontage to Moore Road, with back entrance to a lane.
No. 3 also fronting Moore Road, with back entrance as above.
The property (which was let at the time when rentals were unusually low) is producing £2 15s per week, but could be greatly increased when the term expired at the end of the year.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

PADDINGTON HEIGHTS.

Four Allotments,
overlooking Moore Park.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 263, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 7 of block B, having a frontage to Walter-street of 30 feet by a depth of 100 feet.
LOTS 13 and 14 of block D, having each a frontage of 25 feet to Walter-street by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 15 of block D, situate at the corner of Walter and Stewart streets, has a frontage of 30 feet to Walter-street by a depth of 100 feet.
All these allotments run back to a reserved road.
Plan at Rooms.
Terms liberal.

LEASE OF
No. 1 INDEPENDENT G. M. CO.
AT TAMBAROORA,
TOGETHER WITH ALL THE VALUABLE MACHINERY AND PLANT, MANUFACTURING
By Messrs. MORT and CO., AT A COST OF OVER £9000.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 263, George-street, on THURSDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the
VALUABLE MACHINERY,
comprising—
20-H.P. engine, with Cornish boiler
5-stamp battery and tables, and appurtenances for 10 heads
Crest 200 feet of 5-inch pipe, in courses of 10 feet lengths
Winding gear
Kibbles, chains
Blocks, ropes
Blacksmith's tools, &c.
In fact everything for working a large mine.
Inventory and particulars may be seen at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 10th June.

## ORDER OF SALE.

AT THE LAND AND ESTATE SALE ROOMS,
THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
DOUBLE BAY.

MILLER'S POINT. Three well-built Houses, pleasantly situated at the corner of Bettington-street and Moore's Road, overlooking the waters of Port Jackson, and in close proximity to the valuable properties of the Honorable Henry Moore, M.L.C., and the late Honorable Robert Towns, M.L.C.

PETERSHAM. Manono Lodge, a first-class Residence, with 6 acres of land, subdivided into flower and kitchen gardens, with paddocks, conveniently situated, within ten minutes' walk of the Railway Station, with double frontages to Morgan-street and the Sydenham Road.

PADDINGTON HEIGHTS. Four valuable Building Allotments, overlooking Moore Park, with frontages to Walter-street.

ASHFIELD. Four valuable Building Sites, fronting the Liverpool Road, close to the residences of S. Dickinson, G. A. Murray, and H. Austin, Esqrs.

KENSINGTON STREET. Three compact Houses, near the railway station, at the corner of Kensington and Wellington streets.

CLEVELAND STREET. Three substantially built Brick Houses, between Rose and Shepherd streets; finish the bolons for mechanics.

ERSKINE-STREET. Lease of that valuable property, having frontage to Erskine-street, comprising fair sum-rental Shops, with 103 feet frontages.

L. E. THRELKELD, Auctioneer.

HORNINGSEA PARK.

MANSION
MEADOWS and FARMS
TRAINING GROUND
Paddocks and Large Timber Reserves.
FIT FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE,
or (taken as an investment),
A COMPLETE STUD ESTABLISHMENT.

E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 17th, at 11 o'clock,
THAT MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, situate within TEN MINUTES' DRIVE OF GLENFIELD RAILWAY PLATFORM, and about 6 miles from Liverpool, consisting of
640 ACRES,
subdivided in STUD STOCK and OTHER PADDOCKS, one of which was devoted to the use of a
TRAINING GROUND,
half-a-mile in extent.
THE MANSION OF STONE, situated on a beautiful elevation, approached by a carriage drive.
On the GROUND FLOOR:
Spacious Hall, Dining-room, Drawing-room, Library, Bedroom.
The UPPER STORY,
having 7 BEDROOMS,
every apartment being lofty and of fine proportions.
In the rear are PANTRY, STORE-ROOM, DAIRY, carriage house, 6-stall stable, hay-loft, coach-house, stock-yards, piggeries and poultry houses.
2 SERVANTS' ROOMS, KITCHEN, and SCULLERY.
The outhouses are carpenter's shop, barn, horse-house, carriage house, 6-stall stable, hay-loft, coach-house, stock-yards, piggeries, and poultry houses.
Further particulars and cards to view may be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers.
Terms, extremely liberal, at sale.

POSITIVE SALE, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY,
"ELIZABETH-STREET,"
a few yards South of Liverpool-street
HYDE PARK.
To Builders, Capitalists, and others.
EXTENSIVE BLOCK OF CITY LAND having 122 FEET frontage to ELIZABETH-STREET, within depth of about 70 feet, on a portion of which, on the Northern end, is that COMMODIOUS WELL-BUILT TWO-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 435, in ELIZABETH-STREET, lately in the occupation of George Lambert, Esq., surrounded immediately opposite MIDLOTHIAN VILLA, the property and residence of JOHN WATSON, Esq.
The dwelling-house is substantially built of brick on stone foundations, and contains hall, 8 rooms and bathroom, also kitchen, sideboard, and two servants' rooms over, with stable, washshed (with copper), coal-yard, &c., at the rear.
This valuable Property is most favorably situated, in one of the leading thoroughfares of the City close to HYDE PARK, where first-class Residences suitable for professional gentlemen, are daily sought after, and realise high rentals at all times.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, 187, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described favourably situated city property.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, 12th June.

ON THE GROUND, at 3 o'clock.

VILLA SITES AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
MOSSMAN'S BAY ESTATE,
ALMONTH SHORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 12th June,
Choice villa sites and building allotments of land, on the above estate.
THREE PICNICS per steamer will be larged at intervals, particulars on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms very liberal.
By order of the Executors in the Estate of the late
RICHARD BLIGH, Esq.

STEAM SHARES
SUGAR COMPANY'S SHARES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the executors in the above estate, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June instant, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers,
25 shares AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
10 ditto (preferred) CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
10 ditto ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
8 ditto VICTORIA SUGAR COMPANY, £50 paid.
Terms, cash.

OCEAN-STREET, DOUBLE BAY.

KNELLERFORE
VILLA RESIDENCE, AND GROUNDS,
now occupied by M'Crae, Esq.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
That handsome villa residence,
KNELLERFORE
OCEAN-STREET, DOUBLE BAY,
Together with its surrounding grounds, containing about 1 acre ONE ROOD 26 perches, having the following frontages—
[illegible] FEET TO OCEAN-STREET,
[illegible] FEET TO HENRIETTA-STREET.
The HOUSE has a good direction, with verandah and balcony on the southern aspect and beautiful views of the bay and harbour. The accommodation comprises three drawing-rooms, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and closet, kitchen, &c.
The DETACHED out-offices include a bedroom, suitable for school or billiard room; laundry, with copper, &c.
The GROUNDS are laid out with considerable taste into lawns, shrubbery and flower gardens.
KNELLERFORE is a well-arranged, comfortable family residence, with every possible convenience and comfort. The site was so lately selected, and is unsurpassed for the beauty and extent of its harbour views, or for the healthy elevation of the locality.
This leasehold, having about 60 years to run, subject to the ground rent of £30 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 11th June.

## ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, by half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

ELIZABETH-ST. Large block of land, 125 feet frontage, on portion of which is that commodious Family Residence, No. 435, a few yards south of Liverpool-street.

SYDNEY-STREET. Residence, No. 363, the northern house of Cambletons, a few doors north of Liverpool-street.

DARLINGHURST. Corner house of Cambletons, a few doors north of Liverpool-street.

DARLING NURSERY. Four Dwelling Houses, Rose-street, NEWTOWN ROAD, three, and Cooper-street, south of Abercrombie.

MILSON'S POINT. First-street, west side, between Myrtle and Clarence streets.

NORTH SHORE. Cottage Residence and ground, Mitchell's Point Road, adjoining Mr. Dick's residence.

ASHFIELD. Ryan's Cottage, orchard and ground, 24 acres, Liverpool Road, close to the Station.

Peremptory Sale—By order of the Executors of the Will of the late William Bowman, Esq.

FARRAMATTA. 2340 Acres Rare Opportunity, adjoining from the railway line to the Liverpool and Cowpastures Roads. To be let, for 6 to 10 years each.

BOWENFELS. 2340 Acres on Coxe's River, between Bowenfels and Hartley.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of an Executor, to close a deceased ESTATE.

TO STOCKOWNERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE COUNTRY ESTATE, COWPASTURE ROAD, near NARELLAN.

GRAZING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, containing 480 ACRES, situated on the COWPASTURE ROAD, near Narellan, opposite Mr. Fitzpatrick's SPRINGFIELD ESTATE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, of which due notice will be given,
The above South's country land, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Plan at the Rooms.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. CURTIS and DANNON, Pitt-street.

LEICHHARDT ENTRIOT, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
THE OXFORD DOWNS STATION,
with 26,000 SHEEP.

TERMS—One-third cash; 2 balances at 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal amounts, with bank interest added, secured by mortgage.

BREWSTER and TEBBECK have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Sussex-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 10th day of JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known OXFORD DOWNS,
consisting of ten blocks of country, as follows:—
Moombabinar — Killogy
Tocloolah — Bebilly
Gudowa — Nuna
Saltcastleton — Wilbrook
Yattoo — Bulwer.
These Downs comprise an unbroken extent of sound country, thickly covered with the best description of fattening grasses and herbage, and ABUNDANTLY AND PERMANENTLY WATERED IN EVERY PORTION by Cooper's, Finnel, Denison, Sandy, Nebo, and numerous other permanent tributaries of the Cooper and Bulloo Rivers.
With OXFORD DOWNS will be sold
36,000 SHEEP, more or less.
The high prices obtained in London for the wool from Oxford Downs is the best guarantee that the politan sure and judgment have been used in bringing the sheep to their present state of excellence.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable residence, overseer's quarters, WOOLSHED, fitted with a rack and pinion press, a compact WASHPOOL, with hot water tank and other appliances for cleaning the wool in the highest condition, horse paddocks, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this very fine property. The country is very richly grassed, and independently of its present value as a sheep station, would, without doubt, make one of the finest cattle properties in Australia. The sheep are noted for their high quality, having been nearly all bred from the celebrated Anderson flocks, Darling Downs. The large extent of superior country, the excellence of the sheep, and easy terms of payment, are well worth the consideration of capitalists in search of a profitable pastoral investment.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms, or
BREWSTER and TEBBECK.

LAND SALE, PETERSHAM.

70 ACRES, subdivided into 250 ALLOTMENTS,
TO BE SOLD ON THE GROU

## FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM, ANDREW, and PETER GAUDON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Sarah; to move from her residence, William-lane, off Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2, to Petersham Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Mr. CHARLES C. S. ANNING are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 4, Gordon-terrace, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES VANCE, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Parkin-street, Camperdown, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, op. Christ Church; Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased MOTHER, Mrs. Asken; to move from her late residence, Adolphus-street, Balmain, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Camperdown Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st.

THE BRETHREN of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, are requested to attend the Funeral of Br. AUGUST LEMM, of the Loyal Balmain Lodge, No. 4329; to move from his late residence, Beattie-street, Balmain West, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to the Balmain Cemetery. Brethren to meet at Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street, at 2 o'clock. W. COX, N.G.

THE FRIENDS of F. LEMM are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved BROTHER, August; to move from his late residence, Beattie-street, Balmain, to Balmain Cemetery, at half-past 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON.

THE FRIENDS of AUGUST LEMM are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Beattie-street, Balmain, at 3 o'clock, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE RADFORD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Lucy; to move from his residence, Sydenham Road, Marrickville, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. W. H. MITCHELL, Undertaker, Newtown Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Newspaper Agent, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, David Daniel; to move from his late residence, Pain's-buildings, Phillip-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK SCHIEDEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved WIFE, Louisa; to move from her late residence, 348, George-street, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. SARAH GANDON are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 9, William-lane, off William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager ..... Mr. B. N. Jones.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to SIGNORA MAGI.

On which occasion the following ARTISTES WILL APPEAR, having in the kindest manner, most generously tendered their valuable services—

SIGNORA BALDASSARI
MISS WANGENHEIM
SIGNOR ROSNATI
SIGNOR TREPANI BONO
SIGNOR BALDASSARI
SIGNOR DONDI
SIGNOR FAVAS
MR. LYNCH
MR. INGMIRE.

SIGNOR ROSNATI having specially offered to sustain the role of IL CONTINO in CRISPINO, for the purpose of giving to the CASTE an UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.

CONDUCTORS: SIGNORI GIORZA and ZELMAN.

MISS ADELAIDE BOWRING will also appear in the elegant Comedy, of the SERIOUS FAMILY.

FULL ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FIVE SHILLINGS; THREE SHILLINGS; TWO SHILLINGS, and ONE SHILLING.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 10th, 1875.
The performance will commence, at 7.40, with Overture ..... Orchestra
to be followed by acts 2 and 3, of the elegant comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Mrs. ORMSLY DELMAIN ..... Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING
Mrs. Charles Torrens ..... Miss Tilly Andrews
Lady Sowerby Creamly ..... Miss Melville
Emma Torrens ..... Miss Lizzie Dixon
Graham ..... Miss M. Lloyd
Captain MURPHY MAGUIRE ..... Mr. B. N. JONES
Mr. Charles Torrens ..... Mr. H. N. Douglass
Mr. Aminadab Sleek ..... Mr. J. G. Joyce
Frank Vincent ..... Mr. Ryan
Danvers ..... Mr. Maguire.

To be followed by Ricci's favourite opera-bouffe of CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
or
THE FAIRY AND THE COBBLER,
ending with the trio of the three doctors.

Crispino (the cobbler) ..... Signor Baldassari
Il Contino Belfiore ..... Signor Rosnati
Dr. Fabrizio ..... Mr. Lynch
Dr. Mirabolano ..... Signor Favas
Dr. Aedrubale ..... Mr. Ingmire
LA COMARE ..... SIGNORA MAGI
ANNETTA ..... Miss WANGENHEIM
FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

Between the first and second acts of the opera, the following pieces will be sung:
English Ballad, "Please Give Me a Penny, Sir?" ..... SIGNORA MAGI
Duet: "Tuoni la Tromba" (Puritani) ..... Signori Trapani Bono and Dondi
Duet: "Giorno d'Orion" (Semiramide) ..... Signora Baldassari and Signora Magi.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the beautiful play of LEAH.

Prices of admission:
Dress circle ..... Five shillings
Stalls ..... Three shillings
Family circle ..... Two shillings
Pit ..... One shilling.

TICKETS may now be had at Elvy and Co.'s, where seats may be secured in advance, and Clarke's music depot. JOHN BENNETT.

SIGNORA MAGI'S Complimentary Benefit.—Dress Circle and Stall Tickets at Tobacconist's, next Theatre.

SIGNOR MAGI'S BENEFIT. Tickets for SALE. CLARKE, 317, George-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Messrs. Lazar and Co.
Treasurer ..... Mr. F. E. Hiscocks.

THIRTEENTH WEEK
of
MISS MAGGIE MOORE
and
MR. JAMES WILLIAMSON,
and
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT
but one of
LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS
LITTLE NELL MARCHIONESS
LITTLE NELL MARCHIONESS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 10,
MISS MAGGIE MOORE,
MR. JAMES WILLIAMSON,
MR. JAMES MOORE,
for
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
in
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS.

Prices of Admission:
DRESS CIRCLE ..... FIVE SHILLINGS
STALLS ..... THREE SHILLINGS
PIT ..... ONE SHILLING

Box Office at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, No. 317, George-street, where seats may be secured one week in advance, and tickets purchased.

NOTICE:—Children in arms will NOT be admitted to any portion of the house.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Buses plying to the various suburbs will be in attendance at the conclusion of the performance.

Doors open at half-past 7. Overture at 8 o'clock.

A LADIES' CLOAK ROOM having been provided, ladies are requested to kindly divest themselves of their hats and cloaks prior to entering the Dress Circle.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Manager.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRIDAY, June 11,
on the occasion of a
VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
under the distinguished
PATRONAGE
and in the
PRESENCE
of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
and the
HON. LADY ROBINSON,
when will be presented
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.

Little Nell and the Marchioness .. Miss MAGGIE MOORE
Dick Swiveller ..... Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Manager.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

IN PREPARATION,
and to be produced on
SATURDAY, June 12,
with
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY
and
GRAND EFFECTS,
for the
FIRST TIME IN SYDNEY,
the new version of
RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP
RIP
RIP
RIP
van
WINKLE
WINKLE
WINKLE
WINKLE
WINKLE.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Manager.

NO PERFORMANCE AT THE MASONIC HALL,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, June 10th,
In consequence of the Hall being engaged for an Assembly-ball.

TO-MORROW EVENING, June 11th,
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. Geo. Case),
will give her fourth Farewell Entertainment, and last appearance but eight.
Last time of the New Entertainment
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
received last evening with such marks of approval.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

J. E. M'Donough ..... Manager.
H. A. Earnshaw ..... Treasurer.

| | FIFTH WEEK | FIFTH WEEK |
|---|---|---|
| | FIFTH WEEK | FIFTH WEEK |
| | of | |
| THE ROYAL | MATINEES | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | MATINEES, | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | WEDNESDAY, | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | THURSDAY, | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | and | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | SATURDAY, | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | at | MARIONETTES |
| THE ROYAL | 2 p.m. | MARIONETTES |

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.

The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, the EVENING NEWS, the ECHO, the FOREMAN'S JOURNAL, all join in universal praise of THE CHARACTER OF THE ENTERTAINMENT, THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, WARDROBE, AND THE BEAUTIFUL PRISMATIC EFFECTS OF THE CALCIUM LIGHTS.

The EVENING ECHO of June 3, says:—It is indeed an astonishing thing that the Royal Marionettes (notwithstanding the great opposition they have) continue to draw such large houses. Of course, we do not for a moment intend to dispute that it is one of the most marvellous entertainments of the day; but we cannot help commenting upon the hold it has taken upon the public, as being unprecedented in the annals of theatrical management in Sydney.

THIS WEEK,
NEW PROGRAMME FOR FIRST PART.
Immense Success of the Fairy Pantomime,
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,

THE CHARM OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

PART FIRST.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS!
Grand Breakdown.
Full Band.
Curtain: Four minutes' intermission.

PART SECOND.
THE SPORTS OF THE FANTOCCINI.

PART THIRD.
The performance to conclude with the ever-popular Pantomime of
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD!
Filled with musical gems, gorgeous grottoes, rich and costly wardrobe, glittering mountains, with chorus and a band of twenty persons.

All children attending the Matinees will be presented with an illustrated book of LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

SCALE OF PRICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Secured seats in parterre ..... | 4s |
| Ditto in parquette ..... | 3s |
| General admission ..... | 2s |
| Gallery ..... | 1s. |

SEATS SECURED AT ELVY'S.
CLOAK-ROOM.
Ladies will please notice that the Cloak-room has been especially provided for their accommodation, and for which no gratuities are expected.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Castlereagh-street.

Stage Manager ..... F. Wilton.
Business Manager ..... G. Turner.

Triumphant and Glorious Success of the Greatest Combination of Star Artistes in New South Wales.
AZZELLA, AZZELLA.
First Appearance, SATURDAY NIGHT,
Mrs. F. WILTON (late Jennie Sutherland).
C. WALLACE, G. Turner, F. Wilton, J. H. Power Radcliff, Madam Sherrington, the Brothers Verletti, &c.
New Farce To-Night, The New Man. Characters by Company.

SANS SOUCI, 3RD JULY, REGATTA.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A CHALLENGE CUP, value thirty guineas, will be given for competition, to members of the Sydney and Mercantile Rowing Clubs, who have never won an advertised prize, to be rowed for in four-oar string test gigs, with coxswains; course, about 3 miles. The trophy to become the property of the club. Further details will be published later.
CLAUDE T. J. VANTIN, Hon. Sec.

CHALLENGE.—EDWARD TRICKETT not having accepted my challenge to row him in outriggers, I, the undersigned, am open to row any man in the Australian Colonies, in outriggers, over the usual course, on the Parramatta River, for £100 aside.
E. C. LAYCOCK.

ATHOL GARDENS.—Complimentary Excursion to Mr. W. CLARK, Proprietor, under the patronage of No. 1 Fire Brigade, on SATURDAY next. Quadrille Band engaged. Steamers from 10 a.m.

ATHOL GARDENS.—Excursion, SATURDAY next Steamer Galatea, Circular Quay. Return tickets, 1s.

## TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 18th instant, for erection of two Houses near Sussex-street South. Plans and specifications to be seen at 142, Pitt-street. F. H. REUSS, Architect.

DENILIQUIN AND MOAMA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors are prepared to receive until noon of MONDAY, the 21st instant, TENDERS for the supply of about 3700 tons of iron rails, Vignole's pattern, 50 lbs. per yard, and the necessary fastenings therefor, delivered at Williamstown.
Particulars at the office of Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, George-street, Sydney.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
J. C. FODEN, Secretary.

TO FILE-DRIVERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 25th June, for the Erection of a Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES in town.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my Office, where tenders are to be delivered on or before the 28th instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect.
Belmore-chambers, George-street.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.—In the ASSIGNED ESTATE of SIDNEY COHEN, late Reilly and Cohen.—The Trustees of the above are prepared to receive up to NOON, the 14th of June, TENDERS, for the purchase of the Stock in-trade, Outstanding Debts, Good-will of the Business, Lease, and all other Assets of the Estate.
Particulars of which may be inspected at the office of Mr. S. ZOLLNER, 84, York-street, to whom such tenders may be addressed.

TENDERS wanted for building a Brick House; labour only. Apply White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

TENDERS will be received until noon, on MONDAY June 14th, for Culvert and work in Mark-street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Council-chambers, on Friday afternoon.
J. WETHERILL, Mayor.
Municipal District of Leichhardt, June 3, 1875.

BONES:—TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 150 tons Bones, to be delivered alongside a vessel in Sydney. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
I. E. IVES, Argyle Stores, Argyle-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the Erection of a Weatherboard Cottage and Shop at Rufield. Plans and Specifications at my office, No. 2, Park-street, Sydney. A. THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

## STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

MERCANTILE LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, Other Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession.)
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY.

REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY, Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, cabs, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrowers' own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

EQUITABLE PERMANENT B. BUILDING, LAND, and Savings Institution, 284, Pitt-street.—Deposits of money to any amount are being received bearing interest at 6 per cent. THOS. MILLER, Manager.

£450 TO LEND on city freehold property, at 7 per cent. ICETON and FAITHFULL, Solicitors, 183, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £1000 from 6 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-street North.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special Rates on application.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices, Park-street, one door from George-street.

MONEY to LEND on mortgage of freehold or leasehold property. Bills of sale negotiated, approved bills discounted on reasonable terms. J. S. M'ELVENEY, Agent, 2, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street, North.

NOTICE.—Money lent on furniture, jewellery, deeds, firearms, and clothing. C. Molloy, 92, Bathurst-st.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, Broker, and Valuator, 129, King-street.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s 6d; extraction, 1s: stopping 1s; repair done. Edwards, dentist, 235, George-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. Johnson & Carroll (late Lewis), 10, Hunter-st.

BINSTED, W. H., Surveyor, licensed under the Real Property Act, 139, Pitt-st., opposite Union Bank.

FIRE, FIRE,—W. H. BEECH, Master Chimney Sweep, 169, Phillip-street, two doors from Bent-st.

HOUSE Property Painted and Repaired. W. KAVANAGH, Decorator, &c., 22, Regent-street.

HAGERTY and SONS, Horse Clippers, singers by gas at their stables, South Head Road, near Brewery.

HENRY AND YEO MILLERS and FLOUR MERCHANTS, City Mills, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street West.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, Bran, Pollard, &c: The best qualities at the lowest prices.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER of IRON BEDSTEADS, AMERICAN CHAIRS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Boot, Shoe, Saddle, and Harness Manufacturers, 551, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals six years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873 Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS

PHRENOLOGY is a guide through life. Consult Mr. C. Edwards, 235, George-st., op. Bridge-st. Fee, 1s.

SODEN AND LE COUTEUR, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS, Ship Brokers, Commission, Mining, and General Agents, NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

CARTES DE VISITE TAKEN at 1s each. Scenery in Fiji, Noumea, Sydney, and native, 6d each, At Herbert's, 98, Market-street.

## PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

ADELAIDE and CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, best brands. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 352, George-st

PRIME Bathurst Lucerne, and Adelaide Oaten HAY, on SALE. MYLES M'RAE, Market Wharf.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. D. J. MONK, Australian Vinegar Works, Sussex-st. and Barker's-lane.

ON SALE, 50 Cases prime Hobart Town CHEESE. R. LANGLEY, 62, Sussex-street.

SALT. SALT. SALT.—Liverpool coarse, in strong 3-bushel bags, on SALE by
HENRY BELL, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

JAMS, celebrated red cross brand; Swallow and Ariell's Biscuits, Bencraft's Oatmeal, Sago, Rice, Soap, Candles, Muscatels, Almonds, and Paper Bags.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Clark's, R. Palmer's, Ferguson's, Smith's, and Clement's superfine; Magarey's Household; Clark's and Bowman's seconds. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street

SMELTS.—Columbia River SMELTS, great delicacy half the price of herrings, at EMERSONS.

BAKERS' extra strong superfine FLOUR, from best Adelaide wheat, at the lowest remunerative price. A trial respectfully solicited. JOHN REDGATE and SON, Commercial Flour Mills, Sussex-street South.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, a first-class COW, suitable for private family; will calve in a few days. G. GIFFORD, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENT required by firm of land and mining agents. 45, Hunter-street.

EMPTY CASES for SALE.
GORDON and GOTCH, 353, George-street.

BICYCLE wanted. L. S. T., HERALD Office.

CARRIAGE wanted to Macquarie Fields. Beaumont and Sons, 419, George-street.

TO TEAMSTERS.—Carriage to Macquarie Fields. Beaumont and Sons, 419, George-street.

FERRETS.—For SALE, Buck and Doe (imported), at S. J. FLETCHER'S, George-street Markets.

THE NOVELTY Revolving BIRDCAGES and Glass Shades, all sizes. S. J. Fletcher, Markets.

HOTELS wanted, by new arrivals. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

FIRE, Fire, Fire.—If you want to save your children from being burnt, go to EASTWAY BROTHERS, and purchase a FIRE-GUARD; the cheapest place in Sydney. 417, George-street.

KEROSENE Lamps, Parlour, Hall, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Reading Lamps. Eastway, Brothers.

LEFT-OFF Red COATS bought at 19, Blanch-terrace, off Marshall-street, Surry Hills.

IRON SAFES, best quality, various sizes, on SALE. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., importers, 144, Pitt-st.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d and 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

THE HIGHEST PRICE given for gentlemen's left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

WASTE PAPER for SALE, in quantities, TWO PENCE per lb. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good second-hand SIDE-SADDLE. Apply 720, George street.

WANTED, a pint of goat's MILK, daily, good price given. Mrs. Button, 18, Wynyard-square.

WANTED to purchase 3 HOTELS; Surry Hills, Newtown, or Redfern. Apply Joseph, 145, King-st.

WANTED, in return for a Wheeler and Wilson's MACHINE, a WILCOX and GIBBS' one. Apply 209, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

WANTED to purchase or tenant a superior Country RESIDENCE, about 40 miles from Sydney; must have from 200 to 300 acres land. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

WANTED to purchase at once, for immediate cash purchasers, a good block of city PROPERTY, about £10,000; several Terraces and Blocks of Houses in town from £1600 to £3000; and a number of Houses, at Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, or Redfern, £250 to £1500 each. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 174, Pitt-street.

## PROFESSIONS TRADES, ETC.

A JOURNALIST, of long experience, is desirous of an Engagement, in town or country. Delta, 410, Geo.-st.

AN experienced UPHOLSTRESS required, to superintend the workroom. D. Jones and Co.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, for a country store; first week in July. Apply B. R., Box 30, Post Office.

BRICKLAYER wanted, to do some tuck pointing Apply Messrs. Burt, Ann-street, Balmain.

BOILERMAKER, HELPER, and BOY, wanted. A. Wright, Circular Quay.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Applications are invited for the office of COUNCIL CLERK to this Municipality. Salary, £125 per annum, and a commission of 5 per cent on all rates received. Letters, with testimonials, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, care of the undersigned, will be received up to MONDAY, 5th proximo.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, Council Clerk pro tem.
Council Chambers, Woollahra.

CLERK.—Temporary employ for a person writing a good hand. Apply 116, Pitt-street.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—A BONUS of £5 will be given for information of a satisfactory opening in the above line; Western district preferred.
Apply, with full particulars, to Chemicus, care of H. ROW and CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sydney.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; also, IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES. Mrs. Robinson, 332, Crown-st.

DRESSMAKING.—ASSISTANTS wanted; also Improvers. 325, Oxford-st., opposite Sacred Heart.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for APPRENTICES. Miss Jones, 342, Macquarie-street South.

DRAPERS.—A good Hand wanted for the fancy counter. Albion House, 398, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, two respectable BOYS, to learn the business; also, strong YOUTH, for parcels. Riley, Brothers, 167 and 169, Oxford-street.

MANTLEMAKERS.—Experienced HANDS, Improvers, and Apprentices. David Jones and Co.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS. Thomas Butler, 88, King-st., 10 a.m.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a first-class MILLINER; also, a good Hat Trimmer. Hopson, 598, George-st.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a good SALESWOMAN. Mrs. Hopson, 598, George-street.

MORNING GOVERNESS wanted (for family) ages from 4 to 10 years. Address Alpha, HERALD.

PROFESSIONAL.—Thorough BUSINESS MEN required. Australasia Traders' Soc., 211, Castlereagh-st.

PARTNER wanted, with from £500 to £800, in a most lucrative and well-established business; net profits from £600 to £700 a year. Advertiser wishing to extend his business needs an active and energetic partner. Apply Locum, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, after the June vacation, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER, thoroughly qualified to impart instruction in Classics, Mathematics, and the English language. Apply either personally or by letter to Dr. SLY, Calder House, Redfern.

SHIRT HANDS wanted, at Goldstein's Clothing, Oilskin, and Shirt Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—The Board of Directors INVITE APPLICATIONS for the Office of SECRETARY to the above institution. The salary will be £600 per annum. Particulars as to duties will be given on reference to the Honorary Treasurer. All applications to be sent in on or before the 14th June, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and headed "Application for Secretaryship." By order of the Board. JOHN R. STREET, Hon. Treasurer.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a Junior ASSISTANT. Apply at Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a General WORKMAN, sewed and pegged. Mr. Maguire, Darling Pt.

TO TAILORS.—Coat HANDS wanted. R. Douglas, 287, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, for fancy department. T. Butler, 88, King-street, 10 a.m.

TAILORESS.—Wanted, a first-class MACHINIST (Singer No. 1), for coats. 73, Forbes-street, Wim'loo.

TAILORESSES.—Coat Hands wanted; good wages given. Apply 418, George-st., opp. Joint Stock Bank.

TO TAILORESSES.—Good Coat HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, for the country, a good WATCHMAKER; liberal wages given. Apply to Berens and Seligmann, 95, York-street.

TO THE TRADE.—Wanted, MACHINISTS, Pallisse and Mattress Makers, at A. Wakley's, late Bean and Co., 571, Kent-street, near Liverpool-street.

TO COMMERCIALS.—Required immediately, for the Northern Road, first-class Manchester MAN; salary, £350. Full particulars, confidentially, by letter, to the Secretary Mercantile Agency, 45, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Choir BOYS. Apply to the organist, St. Matthias's, Paddington, Tuesday or Friday, 7.30.

WANTED, a Peg BOOTMAKER, for country; good wages. 203, Goulburn-street, Oxford-street.

WANTED, 3 BOOTMAKERS. 87, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Crimean Shirt HANDS; work given out. Apply St. Peters Post-office, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a Master, for a coaster. Apply early, W. SHORT, Balls Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. R. Mitchell, 56, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, two good PLASTERERS. Apply Wilson-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a competent Hand, as Saddle and HARNESS MAKER, &c. Apply 33, Bligh-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and Improvers to the tailoring. 75, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, an active PARTNER, in a country store, capital £650. All particulars at 659, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, CLICKER, for factory work, good hand. Saddington and Sons.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, for a small job. Apply at 8 sharp, at 70, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a good FENCER, for piecework. Buildings, Forbes-street, near William-street, 9 a.m.

WANTED, a Power-loom TURNER, and a WARPER. Charles J. Byrnes and Co., Australian Woollen Mills, Parramatta.

WANTED, for the country, a young Man, as DRAPER, with a knowledge of grocery. Apply W. and S. Gardiner.

WANTED, for the country, an experienced HAND for the dress department. Apply to W. and S. Gardiner.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with capital of £1000, for increase of an already profitable station investment. For particulars, apply Parnell and Co., 18, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a CHIEF OFFICER for a large ship lying at Newcastle. Apply, personally, at the Royal Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst and Elizabeth streets, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE, for a country store; must write a good hand, and be smart at accounts. Open up to 14th instant. Apply to Barrett, Brothers, storekeepers, Burrawang.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS, accustomed to railway works; long job; working time, 8 hours. Apply Hugh Davies, on the Works, near Bowning. A. and R. Amos, contractors for extension of Southern Railway, Yass to Wagga Wagga.

50 TAILORESSES wanted; also Learners and Improvers to Tailoring. Goldstein, 217, L. Geo.-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A WORKING Housekeeper or plain Cook and Laundress disengaged. Open a week. Industry, HERALD.

A RESPECTABLE Servant requires SITUATION, to be undercook. Mrs. M'Intyre, Maria-st., Cook's R.R.

A NAVAL gentleman of Integrity is desirous of EMPLOYMENT, or office of trust for a few hours daily. 57, HERALD Office.

A MOST respectable Person seeks ENGAGEMENT as Housekeeper; personal reference if required as to sobriety, economy, and trustworthiness; has a little girl 2 years old; wages according. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

GOOD Cooks and Laundresses, gen. Servants, Housemaids, Nurses, &c. Reform Co. R. O., 98, Market-st.

HOUSEMAIDS waiting for gentleman's families; also hotels; references Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

HARRY WILLIAMS, the Australian Montigarna Pianist, desires ENGAGEMENT. Address—Columbia Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

MUDGEE.—Strong GIRL, as General Servant, for above, disengaged. Mrs Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—Just disengaged, a competent Bookkeeper; good refs. P. F. B., HERALD.

WANTED, Situation, as Barmaid and Laundress; Cooktown preferred. Address A. C., HERALD.

WANTED, a PLACE as Waiter, in town or country. Apply No. 6, Edward-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, Situation, as Housemaid, assist children. A. B., Pierce, Stanley-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, either as Cook or Laundress. E. G., Pierce, Wm.-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, SITUATION, as working Housekeeper; good ref. Open two days. Mrs. Donnelly, W'lm.-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as working Housekeeper, town or suburbs. 90, Albion-street.

WANTED, by respectable Woman, SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress; good refs. 134, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a young Man, as second Cook; first-class references. E. G., HERALD.

WANTED, by a pushing energetic young Man, a Situation as Clerk or Traveller. D. J. A., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Plain Cook or General Servant, small family; suburbs. M. O., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION as Housekeeper to one or two gentlemen. R. P., Post-office, Manly.

WANTED a SITUATION, as needlewoman, by a good dressmaker, in private family. M. B., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION, as Nurse, and assist in housework. R. R., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION as Engine-driver; good reference; steamer preferred. T. S., 71, Kent-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as Housemaid or Barmaid at hotel; good refs. Registry, 178, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Cook or General Servant in small family. Galliott, 178, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a store, by a steady young man, who is not afraid of work; town or country; references. Francis, 295, Kent-street.

WANTED, by an energetic young Man, a SITUATION as Supercargo, Wharfinger, or Foreman in a timber yard; references. Apply 295, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman and Dressmaker in a family or otherwise; must be in the country. Address C. D., Iredale, news agent, Oxford-street.

## SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE BOY wanted, for Office. Apply in own handwriting, to Z., HERALD Office.

GENERAL SERVANT—must cook and wash well. Mrs. Jackson, Beethoven Cottage, Pitt-st., Redfern.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in about a fortnight will have a vacancy for an experienced GARDENER. R. L. Jenkins, Nepean Towers. June 7, 1875.

WANTED, strong LAD, that knows town and can ride well. Thompson and Giles.

WANTED, respectable Boy, as BILLIARD-MARKER. G. Rossi's, 426, George-street.

WANTED, intelligent LAD, for office, not over 16. Apply James Thorne, Exchange-corner.

WANTED, a smart LAD for yacht Peri. Apply Mr. Stannard, Double Bay.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out. Apply to Watson, corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, who knows town well. R. Carey, 69, Market-street.

WANTED, errand BOY. 127, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to assist in the pawn office. J. Murphy, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a BOY, to heat rivets for boiler makers. Apply Phœnix Foundry, Hay-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 14, for house work. 202, George-street North.

WANTED, a BOY to collect orders and deliver meat. Fear, Oxford-street.